



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 35

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926:

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Feb.	RANPURA	MALWA	12,585
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,941
27 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA	MAJOJA	20,837
13 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,941
27 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
31 "	CHINA	"	20,837
3 April	NALDERA	"	15,963
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,941
24 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
1 May	CHINA	NARKUNDA	20,837
8 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
15 "	RAZMAK	"	10,941
22 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
29 "	CHINA	"	20,837
5 June	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
12 "	RAZMAK	"	10,941
19 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
26 "	CHINA	"	20,837

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 21st September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
24th April	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

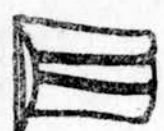
Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th Feb.	MASULA	China & Japan.
19th "	JEYPORE	"
25th "	MURISTAN	China & Japan.
28th "	LAHORE	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA	China, Japan, connecting at Colombo with Japan.
7th "	NARKUNDA	For Australia.
22nd "	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
1st Apr.	MURISTAN	China & Japan.
11th "	NAGPORE	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
10th Feb.	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
12th "	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
13th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
15th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
17th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers to the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori	G. Masuda	5973	22 Jan	8 Feb.
Maru	J. Fujisawa	5843	29 "	10 "
Maru	Z. Hirai	6374	12 Feb.	16 "
Maru	G. Matsui	5970	16 "	20 "
Maru	Shita	5889	21 "	7 Mar.
Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 "	14 "
Tokushima	S. Kuba	5975	7 March	21 "
Maru	K. Torii	5214	21 "	25 "
Genoa	M. Shigyo	6785	22 "	5 April

* Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	520	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISEI
Allies Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279; Telegram: "YUSEN"



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR 1926

JEENA & CO.,

PASSAGE DEPARTMENT
POST BOX NO. 849,
Gresham Buildings, 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1932.
HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVED FUND... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. S. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Yen.

Subscribed Capital... 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital... 100,000,000

Reserve Fund... 83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

- Batavia
- Bombay
- Buenos Aires
- Calcutta
- Cartoon
- Changchun
- Dairen
- Hankow
- Hongkong
- Honolulu
- Kai Yuan
- Kobe
- London
- Los Angeles
- Lyons
- Manila
- Nagasaki
- Nankai
- Naruto
- Osaka
- Peking
- Rangoon
- Rio de Janeiro
- Saigon
- Shanghai
- Shimonoseki
- Sourabaya
- Sydney
- Tientsin
- Tokyo
- Tsientsin
- Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application. Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIU, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

First Box No. 68.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1917.)

Capital Subscribed... Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up... Rs. 30,00,000

Reserve Fund... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

- Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Sarat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
- Ganajirao R. Nimalkar, Esq., B.A. (Managing Director).
- Govindji Sheth, Esq., B.A. (Agent).
- Shri. Durgadas Shambhuprasad Laskari (Agent).
- Blackburn V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
- Magnalal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
- The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. (Baroda).
- Raoji Raghunath Shirogaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).
- Baroda State).
- Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 200 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised... 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued... 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed... 50,00,000

Capital Paid up to 30.6.25... 30,50,305

Reserve Fund... 25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Branches: Abohar, Hoshiarpur, Multan City, Allahabad, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Amritsar, (Sind), Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Amballa City, Jullundur, Peshawar City, Amballa Cant-Jammu, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Peshawar, Cawnpore, Karachi, Cant., Calcutta, Kasur, Patiala, Delhi, Lahore City, Quetta, D. I. Khan, Jhang, Itawalpindi, Ferozepore, (Maghiana), Sargodha, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Sialkot City, Gojra, Ludhiana, Simla, Hafizabad, Meerut City, Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

- Amara
- Baghdad
- Bahrein
- Basrah
- Bombay
- Calcutta
- Colombo
- Hillah
- Karachi
- Madras
- Mesul

Authorised Capital... 22,000,000

Paid-up Capital... 21,900,000

Reserve Fund... 2,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders... 21,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
- Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Wilson Nowson, Bart.
- J. H. Batty, Esq.
- G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
- Emile Franquini, Esq.
- Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

- A. J. Raymond, Esq.
- Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
- Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application. INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER, Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Litis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corns, Ulcers, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Grand old cured without knife by our Cuscon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE, Kandi, Bengal, India. Tel "Ulcet." Kandi

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

Provision for Old Age or Against

Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.



Latest Scheme of Assurance

IDEAL

GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY

(TRIPLE BENEFIT)

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

Please send for particulars to—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company.

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over... Rs. 3,25,000

Claims Paid Exceed... Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.

We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOLAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office.

Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, CHIEF AGENTS for U. P.

32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B. L., Secretary

285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabdi, Nagpur

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 3, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN

MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch	
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent	
Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nari-man, Huseinbhai A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhekar, N. H. Belgamwala and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. H. BELGAMWALA,
Managing Director
Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Caretaker of the New Cotton Exchange at Serai and will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February, 1926. Applicants must have previous experience of such work and must be duly qualified electricians. Copies of recent testimonials and certificates of electric proficiency should be enclosed with the application. The Caretaker should be competent both to execute the repairs to the electric installation and pump and should be able to effect minor repairs also to the lifts and hoists. He should be able to supervise all these works quite effectively.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, plus free quarters (unfurnished). The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be liable, on being confirmed in his appointment, to contribute towards the Provident Fund of the Association.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,

The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
6th February, 1926. C25009

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1926, at 3.15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st January, 1926.
N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Friday, the 12th February, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February, 1926, between 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. (S.T.).

24915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE.

On the Harbour Branch.

ON AND FROM WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, the Up Electric trains i.e. those from Bandra will halt at Mahim Station vide the Harbour Branch Sheet Time Table.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th February, 1926. C25031

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for India, Burma, and Ceylon for the sale of well-known "Walmuir" brand Buffalo Cotton Loom pickers manufactured by Messrs. Thomas and J. Walton of Tadmorden. Any firm or Merchant infringing the said trade mark will do so at their own risk.

H. M. MEHTA & CO.,
Sole Agents.
25012

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

5 Brand new ELECTRIC MOTORS, complete with all accessories of Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

These Motors can be seen at the Kilachand Mills, Ltd., Talsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel.

PARTICULARS AS UNDER:—

- 3 Phase Induction Motors 50 for 2080 Volts.
- 2 Motors each of 200 B.H.P. 250 R.P.M. 41 Amps (per terl.)
- 2 Motors each of 100 B.H.P. 365 R.P.M. 24.8 Amps (per terl.)
- 1 Motor of 50 B.H.P. 365 R.P.M. 15.1 Amps (per terl.)
- Router 3 Ph. 538 volts 165 amps 2 Motors.
- Router 3 Ph. 277 volts 160 amps 2 Motors.
- Router 3 Ph. 214 volts 104 amps respectively 1 Motor.

Apply to Messrs. KILACHAND DEV. CANN & CO., 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay I.

C24994

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st January, 1926.
N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Friday, the 12th February, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February, 1926, between 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. (S.T.).

24914

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "HAMBURG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Eriksen & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. S. K. ENGINEER, F.R.C.P.E., O.B.E., Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1925-26, will deliver his first lecture on TUESDAY, the 16th and second lecture on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Lecture Theatre (Main Building), Grant Medical College, Bombay, Major S. S. Vaziridar, I.M.S., presiding.

The subject will be:—

"The treatment of Diarrhoeas and Dysenteries as seen in Hospital practice with special reference to newer remedies."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

C25025

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced FOREMAN for Workshop, well acquainted with Loco. and Carriage Department work. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before the end of February, 1926.

V. K. RANA,
Superintendent, Gishup,
Morvi State.
25022

THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above-named Company held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 8th February, 1926.

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that S. B. Eshwari and N. M. Rajji be appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

(Sd.) R. D. TATA.

R2666 Chairman.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Engineer's Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th day of February, 1926, for

- I. The Supply of Stationery during the year 1926-27
- and
- II. The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1926-27

Form of Tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each, for each of the above be obtained from the undersigned at the Matunga Office and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at King's Circle, Matunga, by the Tenderers during office hours on any working day.

TENDER FORMS WILL NOT BE SENT BY POST.

No addition or alteration in the form of Tender should be made by the Tenderers, and rates should be quoted only for the items as mentioned in the Forms and according to samples which have all been signed by the Chief Engineer. No substitution of any other quality of materials will be allowed.

Tender for each item should be submitted in a separate cover.
A sum of Rs. 250 in CASH in respect of each of the tenders will have to be deposited with the Secretary and Chief Accountant of this Board at the Trust Head Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and a receipt for the same produced into the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga at the time of submitting the tender. REFERENCE TO ANY DEPOSIT PREVIOUSLY LODGED WITH THE SECRETARY OF THIS BOARD ON THIS OR ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The amount of deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract in the event of the same being accepted by the Board. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay I. Trust,
Chief Engineer's Office, near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19,
29th January, 1926. C24956

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following articles for the year 1926-27. Separate tenders should be sent for each of the following so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1926:

1. The tenders should be addressed to "The Chief Divisional Officer, Kotagiri Samasthanam, Camp Tun" and superscribed which tender it contains, i.e. "Tender for the supply of for 26.27."
2. Each tender should accompany an earnest money deposit of Rs. 200. The earnest money deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.
3. The successful tenderer should execute an agreement on twelve annas stamp paper in the form supplied to him by the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of communication of the acceptance of the tender. Failing this, the earnest money will be forfeited to the Samasthanam, his tender cancelled and the contract resold at the risk of the defaulter.
4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.

Tender for the supply of:—

	Approximate quantity required.
1. Printing and writing paper of all weights and sizes.	15000 lbs.
2. Double boiled linseed oil and wood oil	2000 gals.
3. Washington lights of 3000 candle power with pump and all accessories complete.	40 gals.
4. Office stationery including typewriting and drawing materials.	
5. Bell mark powder colours.	6000 lbs.
6. Teakwood of all description and sizes.	4000 cft.

Office of the Chief D.I. Officer, Kotagiri Samasthanam, Kotagiri, Dated, 29th January, 1926.
(Sd.) S. GANAPATHI,
For Chief Divisional Officer.
C25017

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS.

TENDERS for the services of an Auctioneer, to sell Ordnance Stores, etc. by Public Auction at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay, from 1.4.26 to 31.3.27, are invited, and will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S.T.) on 26.2.26. Conditions and tender forms can be obtained free by tenderers on application at the Ordnance Depot (behind Town Hall) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all the working days except Saturdays. Applications from recognised Auctioneers only will be entertained.

The approved Tenderer will be required to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 5,000 (Five thousand).

J. BOUGHTFLOWER,
Major,
Ordnance Officer, Bombay.

Ordnance Depot,
8th February, 1926. C25026

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EBRAHIM MULLA ABDUL-HUSSEIN alias EBRAHIM MULLA ABDOL-HOSEN alias EBRAHIM MULLA ABDUL-HUSAIN, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a dealer in Watches, Clocks, etc., a married man. Deceased.

- (1) Bai AMINABAO, widow of the above-named deceased, and (2) JAFFERBHAI EBRAHIM, one of the sons of this said deceased, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, the latter a Merchant, both residing at Packmodia Street, No. 4-6-S without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of February, 1926.

Messrs. PURNANAND GUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
C25038 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2572 of 1925.

Messrs. ROCHALDAS KISSON-DAS, a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) CHUNILAL JAMNADAS, (2) JESINGBHAI CHUNILAL, (3) VADILAL CHUNILAL, (4) DAH-YABHAI CHUNILAL and (5) ACHARUTLAL CHUNILAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on Hindu Joint Family business under the name and style of Messrs. Maneckchand Gordhandas at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort. Defendants.

To, JESINGBHAI CHUNILAL, DAH-YABHAI CHUNILAL, and ACHARUTLAL CHUNILAL, The 2nd, 4th and 5th defendants above-named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the suit has been filed by the above-named plaintiffs inter alia against you for recovery from you a sum of Rs. 7,600 for the balance of principal and interest thereon at 14 annas per cent. per month from the 8th June, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment due by the defendants on the 4th hundred, dated the 6th March, 1925, 2nd April, 1925, 25th April, 1925, and 25th March, 1925, respectively for the sum of Rs. 2,500 each, and you are required to apply to the Court within 10 days from the service hereof upon you for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of the leave granted and in default of your doing so the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the said sum of Rs. 7,600 interest and costs. The summons was sealed and issued on the 7th day of September, 1925.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1926.

Messrs. CHORSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C25015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1642 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE.

Messrs. CHETANAND DAGA, a firm, carrying on business at Princess Street, without the Fort. Plaintiffs.

Versus

RAMBUX JAINARAYAN, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

GEORGE V, etc.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you whereof the following is a concise statement:

The Plaintiff's claim from the Defendants Rs. 5,046-5-6 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st June, 1922, costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 8th March, 1926, at 11-15 o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by Attorney and the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of July, 1925.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
C25027 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 8th day of July, 1925.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between ARDESHIR CAWASJI PATEL, HORMUSJI CAWASJI PATEL and MERWANJI CAWASJI PATEL, doing business as Cinema Specialists in the name and style of Patel Bros. at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from 30th January, 1926, as regards Merwanji Cawasji Patel and from that date business will be carried on by Ardesheer Cawasji Patel and Hormusji Cawasji Patel jointly in the same name and style of Patel Bros.

B. K. NICHOLSON,
Vakil for Patel Bros.
R2663

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR RAGHOBHA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased; limited to the Policy No. 38929 of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and Policy No. 3271 of the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and to the amount of the Claim for about Rs. 11,000 from the estate of Bai Champibai, widow of Anandao Bhai.

MADHUSUDAN DAMODAR RAO, TE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Accountant in the Sindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., residing at Ferguson Road, Worle, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the deceased above-named. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of January, 1926.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C25013

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SAKINA-BAI, widow of Moledinabhai Somji, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pakhi Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

GULAMHUSSEINABHAI MANJI and GULAMHUSSEINABHAI SULLEMAN, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, Surviving Executors and Trustees named in the Will of the said Deceased, the former residing at Tandel Street, and the latter at Nishampada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1925.
Messrs. PATHARE & Co.,
C25032 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. J. J. Sopher Receiver appointed by the High Court pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 4th January, 1926, in Summary Suit No. 3664 of 1925, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tuladma Mathradas Goudidas:—
1 Diamond Ring, Fine, White diamond weighing about 6 1/2 Ratis.

The above Diamond Ring is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE
JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANADAS NARSI VORA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, since retired, residing at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

FRANCOVERBAL, widow of Ganadas Narasi Vora, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

The 1st day of February, 1926.

Messrs THAKOREDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C25025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE
JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO JANARDHAN VAGAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 30-32, Mahadeva Shanker Shet Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

RAJHABAI, widow of Krishnarao Janardhan Vagal, the deceased aforesaid, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 30-32, Mahadeva Shanker Shet Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

The 1st day of February, 1926.
Messrs MATHEW JAMHETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C25029

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BAGS GROUND-
NUTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and COY., LTD., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at E. D. Sassoon's P. T. Godowns No. 1 and 2, Dana Bunder, Argyle Road, (between Thana and Callian Street), on account and risk of Messrs. Naranjee Nunshi and Coy.:

110 bags Groundnuts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters:—
1 Bale Grey Cotton Shirting (36"–40 yards–40 pieces.)
By order of N. H. Moss, Esquire Receiver appointed in Suit No. 769 of 1925 Bloggs v/s. Katrak.)

6 Cases Cochineal.
AT 2.30 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE. STAN-
DARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321,
Hornby Road. R2643

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Hard-
ware and Sundries, must be very in-
fluential with Bazar dealers. Apply sharp
Box No. 1237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
nicle." R2669

STUDENTS, who called at STANDARD
TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321,
Hornby Road, to learn Typewriting FREE
are requested to see INSTRUCTOR once
again. R2657

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS
everywhere to sell our fine Dust and
Leaf Tea at As. 6 and As. 10 lb. respective-
ly. Apply: THE CHEAP TEA TRADING
CO., c/o G.P.O., Calcutta. R2661

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advan-
tage of our Unique and Most Rapid
POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN
Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success
Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas
are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words
in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN
Shorthand books always in stock. Full par-
ticulars FREE from Sole Headquarters
in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPON-
DENCE COLLEGE, Batala. (Punjab.)
A R2654

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG and hard-working Indian, highly
qualified, strong in English, seeks
SPARE-TIME WORK between 6 and 10
p.m. daily. Terms moderate. Apply sharp
Box No. 1235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
nicle." B R2656

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

WELL VENTILATED OFFICES and
RESIDENTIAL ROOMS with latest
sanitary arrangements at reasonable rents.
Asian Building, Ballard Estate. C 24861

TO LET—Ary and commodious FLAT of
six rooms on third floor to vegetarians
in Girgaum Back Road, Post Office Lane.
Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chowk,
M. J. Market, BOMBAY. R2651

TO LET—For Offices or Shops, 2nd floor
or the 1st and ground floor of Mota-
bay Building, on corner of Meadows and
Forbes Street, fully ventilated, good con-
venience. Rent moderate. Apply within. C
R2486

TO LET—To HINDUS only—FLATS (of
seven rooms each) in Laxmikant and
Seetakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chom-
patty, Electric fans fitted. Apply to L. S.
DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanun, Chompatty
Road. C R2664

TO LET—Two large new GODOWNS, 777
and 925 sq. ft. ventilated and entire-
ly fireproof with sliding iron doors, full
height. Also upstairs residence quarters,
large rooms with every convenience, rent
very moderate in Mistry Building, Reay
Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station.
Enquire within. C R2485

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE you interested in the Printing and
Paper Trade? The New Year Print-
ers' Number of the "East and West Trade
Developer" will prove of much value to you.
Price one rupee. Post Box 457, Bombay.
T R2561

ELECTRIC THERMAE. Russian Baths.
Infallible remedy for Rheumatism,
Gout, Malaria and Influenza, etc. Open all
days. Gaiety Chamber, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2660

LOOK HERE!—Renowned ILKAL
SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Parti-
culars in catalogue. SHRI MAHA-
LEXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY,
ILKAL, Dist. Bijapur, M. S. M. Ry.
T R1585

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard
Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original
price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique oppor-
tunity to secure a high grade standard
typewriter at this low price. Corona Four
(Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona im-
proved model Rs. 195. Encory Rebuilt Re-
mingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at
exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Type-
writers from Rs. 80 and upwards.
Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes.
A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE-
WRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bom-
bay. Estd. 1905. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New York
No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size.
Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70,
Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to
200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Rem.
120, Maharti 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona
3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145;
Corona, Improved, New, 185. Corona Four,
Rs. 225. NICOLLS COMPANY, Typewriter
Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby
Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 1123. N R26

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Es-
tablished 1852). Manufacturers of
High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross
Compound, Tandem Compound, Single Cy-
linders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood
working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches,
Band Sawing, Log Saw Frames, Planing,
etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x
20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents,
M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street,
Bombay. K R2617

PROFESSION.

WANTED EYE-PATIENTS: Cataracts,
Glaucoma, Opacities, in any stage,
whether incipient or advanced, are rapidly
prevented and cured by our specifics, with-
out operation. No matter who has failed
Full particulars on request. "SRI"
WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2599C

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE BOM. RENT ACTS with notes in
English, Gujarati and Marathi by R.
B. PAYMASTER. Price Re. 1/4, oppo.
Goindas Hospital. L R2625

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Available on Jewellery, Gold,
at 6 per cent per annum. Repayable
in one year. Commission 2 per cent. Box
No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2662

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest
are invited from readers from
all parts of India for publication
in "The Chronicle." Preference
will be given to topical photo-
graphs on subjects of political,
general, engineering, scientific or
other interest. Accepted photo-
graphs will be paid for on pub-
lication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no respon-
sibility for the return of unac-
cepted photographs, but every
endeavour will be made to return
rejected photographs accompanied
by stamped addressed envelopes.
All photographs must be sent
to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows St. Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND
TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Estab-
lished 1893. The most oldest and success-
ful Institution of nearly 25 years. Recog-
nized by the Director of public Instruction.
Testimonials from Member of Parliament
and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied
Press and other opinions. Shorthand,
Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed
Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy,
and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition
deputed by long experienced, certified and
efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every
year. Special arrangement for ladies.
Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS
LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalba-
devi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in
Shorthand and Typewriting, join
immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND
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Darya Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor
B. B. Reje, B.A., LL.B., late Manager
and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand
and Typewriting Institution. Concession to
the poor and the unemployed.
M

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLAS-
SES conducted under Expert Supervi-
sion at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.,
Churchgate Street. Join to-day. Moderate
fees. M R2670

ART as taught in Italian Academies, is
also taught in Bombay. Join the
Academical and Scientific Training College
of Fine Arts, Thakurwar. Attendance—
any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9
p.m. Low fees. P R2466

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HIGHLY EDUCATED BANIA
with decent income in Bombay wants
to marry young, beautiful, educated Bania
girl. Correspondence confidential. Write
Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
nicle." M R2617

A SUNNI MUSLIM of position and sta-
tus in the Bombay Presidency has a
daughter, well-educated in English, Persian,
Arabic and Gujarati to be married. Apply
Box No. 1227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chro-
nicle." R2634

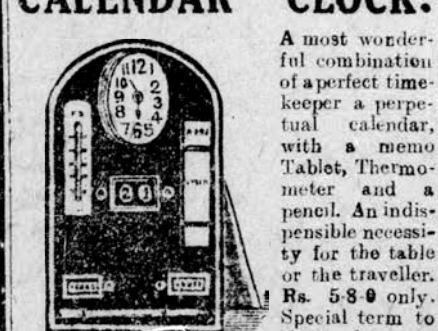
DON'T WORRY ABOUT
YOUR DIGESTION.

There is nothing to worry about if you take
advantage of the help which modern phar-
macological experience can offer you. As is
well-known to the medical profession,
such ills as indigestion, gastritis, heart-burn,
etc., are caused by dangerous acid pro-
ducts in the stomach which set up the ag-
gravating condition of fermentation. This,
of course, brings on other evils and itself
gets worse, so that the victim soon loses his
or her good health. And how dependent on
health are good looks! Take counsel from
those who know—a little "Bismarck" Mag-
nesia after meals will soon set you right
and will keep you so; which is quite as im-
portant. Bismarck Magnesia neutralizes
the acid products in the stomach positively
and in an instant. Stomach pain is out of
the question where "Bismarck" (as it is often
called) is employed, and experience the
world around emphasises that this is the
supreme and unrivalled remedy for dis-
orders of the digestion in young or old. It
is proven harmless and reliable and costs
but little. Be sure you ask your chemist
for "Bismarck" Magnesia—you will find
the word "Bismarck" marked very clearly on
the wrapper—no other is genuine.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH
AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.M.S.
(London). Scientific Astrologer and Pal-
mist, Secretary, British Institute of Men-
tal Science (Incorporated by Act of Parlia-
ment) Central India Branch Bhow, C.I.
Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astro-
logical works, delineates Palms, Questions
answered. Advice on health, business, let-
terment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc.
at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in
detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life
Rs. 5. Full character reading Rs. 1.
Send time, date, month and year of birth
or time of writing letter to above address
Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from
Civil and Military officers. R2486

CALENDAR CLOCK.



A most wonder-
ful combination
of perfect time-
keeper a perpen-
dicular calendar,
with a memo
Tablet, Thermo-
meter and a
penicil. An indis-
pensable neces-
sity for the table
or the traveller.
Rs. 5-8-0 only.
Special term to
the trade.
World famed timepiece Rs. 2-8-0.
Agents Wanted. Price list free.
VENUS TRADING CO.,
P. B. 325, Mount Road, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST FEW NIGHTS !!

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p.m.
MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M. ON
THURSDAY 11TH

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE
SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
TED SHAWN

AND THE

DENISHAWN DANCERS
Doris Humphrey Ara Martin
Anne Douglas Mary Howry
Jennie Graham Grace Burroughs
Ernestine Day Pearl Wheeler
Pauline Lawrence Charles Weidman
Edith James George Stearns
Jane Sherman B. St. Denis

TO-DAY

PROGRAMME NO. 4.

PROGRAMME NO. 2.

THURSDAY MATINEE AT 5-30 and
9-30 P. M.

FRIDAY, February 12th at 9-30.

Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE,
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,

PROGRAMME NO. 1.

Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE,
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE,
SIAMESE DANCE.

PRICES: (including tax).

BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls
7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5,
Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD.,
up to 5-30 p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

A WM. FOX PRODUCTION

HELP ! HELP ! POLICE

A Whirlwind succession of Thrills and
Laughs.

A Cutting Comedy of Razors and Romance,
AND

"WAGES of TIN"

A Smashing Comedy in 2 Reels.

MADAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Madan Theatres, Ltd., present:—

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

in

SLANDER THE WOMAN

SLANDER THE WOMAN

SLANDER THE WOMAN

A First National Attraction in 7 Reels.

A DRAMA OF STORM-SWEPT

HEARTS AND SNOW-SWEPT

PLACES!

Robbed of her good name! Beating back

against the pointed fingers of scorn! A

Beautiful girl, innocent—but slandered—

faces the problem that is woman's burden.

A Tempestuous drama of great emotions

and great human problems, staged against

the grim background of courts of law and

the picturesque sweep of the far North

Country—a tale of woman's love and woman's

vengeance!—and the unexpected.

Robbed of her good name! Beating back

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Country—a tale of woman's love and woman's

vengeance!—and the unexpected.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE"THE
SPITFIRE"

Adopted from the famous Novel
"PLASTER SAINTS"

DARING, VIVID

Story of Society and Stage Life

All Star Cast

Including

BETTY BLYTHE

FELIX HYPS THE HYPO
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

The World's News in Pictures

TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Thrilling Comedy Drama.

"ROUGH SHOD"

"ROUGH SHOD"

"ROUGH SHOD"

A Stirring Story packed with Novel and
exciting Stunts

AND

HAROLD LLOYD

HAROLD LLOYD

HAROLD LLOYD

In his latest Comedy

"THE FLIRT"

"THE FLIRT"

"THE FLIRT"

Shown for the first Time in Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

FAREWELL MATINEE TWO FAREWELL MATINEE

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR

"THE ONLY SINGER OF INDIA"

PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT

AND
RENOWNED BENGAL DANCERS'
MISS RAJLAXMI and MISS SARLADEVI'S
DANCE and MUSIC



GAITY THEATRE,

Opp. Bori Bunder Station, Fort.

ON

MAHESHVIRATI'S BANK HOLIDAY

THURSDAY, 11th February, Noon

at 4 P. M.

AND

SUNDAY, 14th February, Noon

at 4 P. M.

On these Occasions an Entire New

Programme will be staged, including

"Religious Songs," for Mahashivratri

Holiday.

MIND—THESE ARE THE ONLY

LAST TWO Concerts of this Season.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

RATES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

A Splendid Opportunity to Lover of Music

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

A Playful Boy of five years of age will make you Admire of his Skill

MASTER NAVRANG

alias SAWAI MANHAR

(His First Visit in Bombay).

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

Will please you and your Families

RIPON THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Plans open at THEATRE

POPULAR PRICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

KHADI—	
Textile	Per lb. 0 14 6
Century	" 0 13 6
Jacob	" 0 13 6
E. D. Sassoon	" 0 13 6
Elphinstone	" 0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 3 0
Century	" 1 2 6
Hindustan	" 1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal)	" 1 3 9
Phoenix	" 1 2 0
Pabany (Phoolmaja)	" 1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia)	" 1 2 0
Kalamandani	" 1 3 0
Daud Sahib	" 1 1 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/	
5303—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 3 3
Hindustan	" 1 3 0
David Mill	" 1 3 3
Apollo	" 1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	" 1 2 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality—	
Kobinor Mill	Per lb. 1 2 9
Swan Finlay	" 1 2 0
Gold Mohor	" 1 1 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34—42 In.—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 2 0
Spring (Merchant)	" 1 2 0
Century (Bangle)	" 1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	" 1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darip)	" 1 1 6
Sakuntala	" 1 1 0
Sundari Brand	" 1 1 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8 & 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance)	Per lb. 1 3 6
Jacob E. D.	" 1 2 0
Century	" 1 3 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	Per lb. 1 2 6
Century	" 1 2 0
Jacob E. D.	" 1 1 0
1236 Tata	" 3 6 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—	
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece 5 0 0
Jamshed	" 5 0 0
Century	" 5 0 0
Pearl Pabany 35	" 5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	" 5 8 0

BLEACHED CHECK—	
Kasturchand Mill	" 6 5 0
5500 Sholapur	" 12 10 9
Textile Mill 43 1/2	" 12 10 9

GABRIN No. 5124—	
Pearl Pabany	Per lb. 9 6 0
Hindustan	" 9 12 0

E. D. Rachael

SALITA

Century

Textile

Spring (Merchant)

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12

777 Kobinor

777 Crescent

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14

Great

Phoenix

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton

produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m.

on 8th February, 1936:—

Cotton

Wheat

Linsed

Rape, etc.

Gingellyseed

Poppyseed

Groundnuts

Castorseed

Rice

Myrabollams

Cottonseed

Mowraeed

Gram

Jwar

Matar

Barley

Bajri

Coal

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

JUTE:—Albion 410; Alliance 453; Anglo-

India 360; Auckland 204; Barnagore 136;

Bally 156; Bicta 7/8; Belvedere 410; Bud-

ge-Budge 365/74; Caledonian 480; Chapdani

133; Clive 32/6; Craig 4/12; Cheviot 210;

Dalhousie 325; Delta 400; Empire 45; Fort

Glover 725; Fort William 283; Gondalpara

800; Gontepore 725; Hunkuchand 9/12;

Houghly 64; Howrah 36/2; Kamarhatti

320; Kankanarah 430; Kelyin 740; Khar-

dah 400; Kinnison 912; Lansdowne 220;

Lawrence 545; Luthian 325; Nairati 400;

National 23/12; New Central 470; North-

brook 45; Nudra 44; Orient 158; Presiden-

cy 6/12; Reliance 55; Soorah 24; Standard

350; Union 430; Waverly 6/12; Hessian

18/0; Jute 116/4.

COTTON:—Bengal Nagpur 21/12; Dm-

bar 175; Keshavram Cotton 4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—I. Standard wa-

gon 10.

REMARKS:—Jute shares steady; Col-

tons improving.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

A drop of 1 to 10 points in old crop and 3 to 6 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The decline was due to long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"March liquidation influencing business."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

"The World's spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 6th February were 323,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 9,507,000 bales against 8,230,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,268,000 bales."

For the information of our friends, the usual date to begin ploughing the land in Southern Texas is about 20th January, and Northern Texas about 3 to 4 weeks later. Most districts will be ploughing now and planting usually begins early March to end of March, according to District.

Owing to a small decline reported in New York futures the Marvachi Bazar opened a rupee lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 352/- and gradually improved to Rs. 354/- on Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 353 3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 353 1/2 and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 353/- on selling by Exporters.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 333 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 335/- on Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers, their offerings being absorbed by Shroffs. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 333/- and improved to Rs. 335/- on Commission and Japanese Houses buying and closed at the same rate. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 280 1/2 and Rs. 283 1/2 respectively.

Our Market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited to high-class grades only from shippers whilst millwalas were buying sparingly.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May

Fully Good Bengal March

Fully Good Bengal May

Fine Oomra March

Fine Oomra Mar.

SPOT COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good,

M. G. Bengal

M. G. S. Punjab

M. G. Domra No. 3

M. G. Central Pro-

vinces No. 1

M. G. Central Pro-

vinces No. 2

M. G. Broach No. 2

M. G. Khandesh

M. G. Mathi a

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May

Fully Good Bengal March

Fully Good Bengal May

Fine Oomra March

Fine Oomra May

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Ready

New March

Bengal Superfine M G

Bengal Fine M. G.

Bengal F. G. M. G.

Sindh-Punjab Fine M G

Sindh-Punjab F G M G

Punjab-Americans M G

Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.

Nagpur Fine M. G.

Yemmal Fine M. G.

Pulgaon Fine M. G.

Arvi Fine M. G.

Amraoti Fine M. G.

Khamgaon-Akda Fine M. G.

Mulkapur Fine M. G.

Khandesh Fine M G

Khandesh F G M G

Broach Fine M G

Broach Fully Good M G

Muthia Fine M G

Muthia F G M G

Dharwar S G

Compta M G

Westerns M G

Westerns H G

Miraj M G

Cambodia M G

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Jan. 5

Since 1st September

In full-processed Bales.

2 Days

This Year.

Last Year.

Khandesh

Central India

Bardi and Nagar

Hyderabad-Gaonani

Berar

Central Provinces

Total Oomras

Dholera

N.W. Provinces

Rajputana

Sind-Punjab

Broach

Compta & Dharwar

Western-Northern

Coconada

Tinnevely and

Cambodia

Persian

American

Egyptian and

African

Comilla, Burma &

other sorts

Total

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th Feb.

In full-processed

bales

Yesterday

This Year

Last Year

Europe

Japan & China

Coast Ports

Up country by Rail

Adopt in harbour

Europe, China and

Japan

Total

COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.

200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100

bales.

Mid. Americans Spd—Universal Stan-

dard 10.66 fair inquiry

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellariadis 13.15

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March

May

July

New York Noon Call—

March

May

July

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March

October

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Li-

verpool:—

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

January

(Mutigated.)

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Exhibition of Students' Work of Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, 4-45 p.m., His Excellency the Governor visiting.

THURSDAY, February 11.

Banks Closed: Maha Shivratri.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

SATURDAY, February 13.

The s.s. Ranpara with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

Muslim Students' Union Social gathering, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6 p.m.
Solemn Consecration of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazgaon, by Mgr. M. Despatures, Bishop of Mysore, 7.30 a.m.

MAIL NOTICE.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9.30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management will be held at the Committee's Office, Radium Building (2nd floor), on Thursday at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.).

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

There will be a Solemn Consecration of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazgaon, by his Lordship Mgr. M. Despatures, Bishop of Mysore, at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th inst.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union will be held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday, the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT MEMORIAL.

The meeting of the Principal Government Memorial Committee will be held at the Elphinstone College Hall on Friday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) instead of to-morrow (Thursday) as notified before.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS

The annual Bombay and Suburbs interschool athletic tournaments will be held in the Shimaga Holidays i.e. on the 27th, 28th instants on the grounds of the Parlo Tilak Vidyalaya. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside and distribute the prizes. Entries will be kept open till the 18th inst.

MYSORE SINGER'S CONCERT.

There will be a concert by the famous songstress "Miss Nilamma" of Mysore at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Orphanage Hall on Thursday, the 11th instant at 4 p.m. All lovers of South Indian Music, especially South Indians are cordially invited to attend and make it a success.

SHREE GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVADAYA KHATA

Donations received by the Khata during the month ending 14th January, last amount to Rs. 3,706, and during the period the Khata saved 71 heads of cattle from going to slaughter houses, and maintained 584 cattle at its various branches.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

In aid of the funds of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Night Schools, Lalitika Darsini Sangit Mandal will stage the new Marathi play "Krishna-Arjun Yuddha" on Thursday at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Theatre at Grant Road. Diwan Bahadur Ganpatrao Sadashivrao Rao will preside.

ELOCUATION COMPETITION.

The annual ex-tempore competition will be held in the Hall of the Muslim Students' Union on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 6 p.m. There will be three prizes. Entries close on the 12th inst.

WIRELESS CONCERT.

The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its thirteenth open air wireless concert to-day (Wednesday) from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. A programme of music has been arranged by Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens.

LECTURE ON "SOCIAL SERVICE"

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parlo (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a magic lantern lecture on "Social Service" will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe at Vile Parla, at Mr. Pardi's bungalow to-morrow (Thursday) at 3.30 p.m., when also the objects of the proposed sewing class for ladies at Parla will be explained. All ladies residing at Parla and the neighbouring suburbs are cordially requested to attend.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON

The following are the names of the successful candidates from the Convent of

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RAJA IYER STILL GOING STRONG.

Tuesday provided an interesting programme of tennis to those who were present to witness the preliminaries of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships on the Kennedy Sea Face. Several of the best players were seen out and the points were keenly contested. Raja Iyer gave proof that he is still as good as ever by disposing of Prince Ghanashyamsinghi, who was one of the formidable challengers for the title. Despite the fact that the champion won in two straight sets the match was well fought out and long rallies were not infrequent. Harvey, another attractive player, went down before Rangarao, while that energetic little pair, Okasaki and Noguchi, had the best of their argument with Kati and Suvarna; the Japanese pair took the first set but lost the next. The deciding set proved to be a grim tussle, and it was only after fourteen games had been played that Kati and Suvarna lowered their colours.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Prince Ghanashyamsinghi (6-4), (6-2).

Rangarao beat Harvey (6-3), (6-3).

D. V. Vartak beat Dr. Chalam (4-6), (6-3), (6-2).

A. C. Pereira beat A. A. A. Fyazee (6-1), (6-2).

MEN'S DOUBLES.

N. B. Bhagvat and Desai beat Shanghani and M. W. Velkar (7-5), (6-3).

R. Puthkote and Doss beat Khardekar and Powar (3-6), (7-5), (6-3).

Okasaki and Noguchi beat Kati and Suvarna (6-3), (6-6), (8-6).

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 (4 p.m.) U. D. Rangarao vs. Doss.

Followed by Miss Talyarkhan and Powwala vs. Girdhardas Liladhar and Mrs. Gevree.

Court No. 2 (4 p.m.) M. K. Gandhi vs. N. B. Bhagvat.

Followed by D. V. Vartak vs. A. C. Pereira.

FATAL FALL FROM LOFT.

Kaloo Mideo (16) a Mahomedan boy, employed in a tea shop at De Lisle Road used to sleep on the loft of the shop which was about ten feet high. In the early hours of Monday morning, Ibrahim, the owner of the shop was awakened by some heavy weight falling upon him and he raised an alarm. He then found Kaloo lying unconscious and removed him to J. J. Hospital where he died the following day death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Jesus and Mary, Parlo, at the Theoretical and practical Examinations held at Bombay last November and December.

PRACTICAL.—10 were presented and all passed:—Phyllis Dubois (First Steps), Lena Maclean (Preparatory), Bertha Baptista (Junior), Lawrence Hargreaves (Junior), Bertha Thompson (Junior), Phyllis Pereira (Junior), Phyllis Christiansen (Junior), Ellen Packwood (S) (Intermediate), Louisa Marshall (Higher Local), Pearly Powell (Associate).

THEORETICAL EXAM.—Mehra Engineer (Preparatory), Lawrence Hargreaves (Junior), Phyllis Pereira (Junior), Beryl Davies (Adv. Junior), Ellen Packwood (Adv. Junior), Louisa Marshall (Intermediate), Ruby Callaghan (Adv. Intermediate), Merlyn Waller (Adv. Intermediate).

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The total mortality namely 527 during the week ending February 6, was 55 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.42. These figures, says the Executive Health Officer, compare favourably with those for the 6th week of 1925 when the mortality was 720 and death-rate 29.72 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 848 and death-rate 36.16.

Out of the total deaths, 125 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 14 attacks and 4 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 391 as against 404 for the 6th week of 1925 and 436, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

The total mortality of the city, during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. on Tuesday was ninety. Small-pox was responsible for three attacks and one death. There was no attack nor any death on account of cholera, plague and influenza.

UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

SENATE APPROVES COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The Committee of the Senate of the University of Bombay resumed consideration on Monday evening on the report of the Committee on University Reform and took up for discussion the question of additional universities in the Bombay Presidency. The University Reform Committee in their report had stated that after careful consideration they had finally decided to create four Universities in the Presidency, viz.:—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind. In arriving at this decision two considerations weighed heavily with the Committee, viz.:—(1) The belief that there was need of a wider diffusion of higher education throughout the Presidency and that the need of developing interest in the study of local culture, literature, history and conditions of life and they felt that this could best be done by local Universities.

Dr. R. P. Paranjipe opposed the suggestion of new Universities, but he said he would not come in the way of those who wanted them. He suggested the creation of a university at Poona but failing that he advised the Senate to set up post-graduate committees at different centres.

A PLEA FOR GUJARAT.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in support of a University for Gujarat said meetings were held recently at Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Junagadh, etc., requesting the Government to create a University at Gujarat. He therefore, urged the Committee to give Gujarat a separate University as conditions and materials, he submitted, were ripe and plentiful.

Mr. M. P. Dave in support of new Universities said they would relieve the burden of the Bombay University which was already too heavy for her to bear.

Dr. S. K. Belvelker opposed the creation of new universities and said he would like to have only one University for the Presidency, viz.: the Bombay University.

Maulvi Rafuddin Ahmed opposed creation of new universities. He characterised the demand as a cry in the wilderness as he asked where was the money to come from, especially as there was not sufficient money for the improvement of the Bombay University.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said, experiment was tried for 60 years by the Bombay University as cultural University and it had failed. There was a keen desire in different provinces to maintain their respective culture, and he urged the Committee to allow them free scope to create intensely modern Universities. If it was a question of finance, he said, he was sure people would give it, if they wanted cultural Universities.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha said they should have one University for each province, but under the present condition of India if they wanted to have progress they should try and have both teaching and affiliated Universities combined.

Principal K. R. Kanitkar supporting Dr. Paranjipe urged for a unitary University at Poona.

The Vice-Chancellor put the question to the vote whether they wanted a University for Maharashtra at Poona and it was carried by a large majority. The next point put to the vote was whether they wanted a unitary or affiliated and teaching University at Poona without Engineering and Agricultural colleges and the House threw off the first part of the proposition and carried with a large majority the latter part of the resolution.

The Senate then adjourned till 5.45 p.m. to-day.

UNIVERSITIES FOR GUJARAT AND SIND.

SENATE APPROVES COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee of the Senate of Bombay University resumed discussion on Tuesday evening on the report of the University Reform Committee and proceeded with the question of creating other university centres besides Poona which was already decided upon the previous day.

Dr. K. G. Naik in pleading for a University at Ahmedabad said the conditions laid down for starting a University were ripe and at public meetings held at Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Kathiawad, a pressing demand was made to create a University at Ahmedabad. He hoped the people of Gujarat would produce requisite funds in the shape of donations and endowments if their request was granted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in opposing the question urged the Committee to develop and expand the Bombay University.

Professors B. K. Thakor and N. M. Shah supported the proposal for a University for Gujarat.

After some further discussion the proposition for the creation of a University for Gujarat was put to the vote and carried with a large majority.

UNIVERSITY FOR SIND.

The committee then passed a resolution to create a University for Sind at Karachi. Mr. M. R. Sakre then moved a resolution affirming that it was desirable to have a University for the Karnatak at Dharwar when the people of that province came forward with a scheme backed by sufficient finance.

Mr. K. Natrajan deprecated any action that would give a sectarian and communal turn to education.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that Mr. Sakre's proposal was covered by the general resolution they had previously passed and therefore there was no necessity of discussing it.

The Committee then adjourned till 6.45 p.m. to-day.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

We have received the following from the Registrar, Bombay University:—As the decision arrived at by the Senate

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATIVE

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has returned Mr. Kisanadas Mannohandas Ramji to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by majority of four votes.

There were in all 303 votes registered for the election from the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Out of these 150 votes were in favour of Mr. Kisanadas Mannohandas Ramji, 146 were in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and 9 were in favour of Mr. Girishankar B. Trivedi.

Mr. Kisanadas Mannohandas Ramji was, therefore, declared duly elected.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

REPORTED POSTPONEMENT CONTRA-DICTED.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A report has appeared in the daily Press of Bombay stating that the Bombay Government in the Legal Department have issued a Circular to some members of the Bombay Legislative Council inviting opinions regarding the suggested postponement of the Legislative Council elections until the summer of 1927. No such circular has been issued by the Bombay Government; nor have they ever invited the opinions of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council on the subject. In November last a demi-official letter was sent to the Commissioners in their capacity as Returning Officers asking their views on a suggestion that had been made to Government that it would be more convenient for the electorate as a whole if the elections were held in the months of April or May. After obtaining their opinions, Government decided it was not necessary to postpone the elections and no further steps in the matter have been taken since.

BOMBAY TEAM IN CEYLON

MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW

COLOMBO, Feb. 9.

The Bombay Cricket team met a Ceylonese eleven in the second match of their Ceylon tour. The weather was fine and there was a good attendance. The visitors were captained by Warden. Horan and Dr. Gunasekera did not play for the Ceylonese. Bombay scored 369 in their first innings. They were given a good start by Padeshhi who scored 30 and B. E. Kapadia who contributed 34. Vithal played a capital innings while Mahale by slow steady batting added 49 runs. Warden gave a display of hard hitting and remained undefeated for 43. He hit the first six in the series. Naidu was out for a duck. B. De Kretser took 3 wickets for 64 and E. Kelaart 3 for 65.

The Ceylonese team scored 123 for 3 wickets. They were given a splendid start by Albert (Captain) and A. H. R. Joseph who scored 86 between them. Albert's innings produced a valuable 60 including nine fours. He was caught in the slips by Padeshhi. Joseph scored 43. Joshi has so far taken no wickets Jamshedjee being responsible for two.

The match between the Bombay Cricket Team and the Ceylonese Eleven ended in a draw after a close and interesting finish. The Home Team registered 178 in their first innings. (Albert 60, Joseph 43, Perimpanyagam 44). Joshi and Warden bowled cleverly. Joshi took 3 wickets for 50 and Warden 3 for 38.

The visitors then went in to bat and their second venture produced only 90. The Ceylonese fielding was good and their bowling was effective. (Mahale 23, Vithal 11, Borawala 12). De Kretser took 3 wickets for 37 and Marlande 3 for 24.

The Ceylonese Team scored 149 for 6 in their second innings. (Albert 24, Perimpanyagam 39, E. Kelaart not out 44). Naidu bowled best. He took 3 for 24. Warden took 2 wickets for 15. Bombay Team's fielding was poor. They gave 31 extras. Horan did not play.

The match between All-Ceylon and Bombay Team will be played on Friday and Saturday.—A.P.

In Committee at their last meeting on the question of the constitution of Faculties has not been correctly reported in the news-papers. I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following correct account of what took place at Saturday's Senate meeting for the information of your readers.

Principal Goverton's proposition asked the Senate to approve generally of the reconstitution of the Faculties on the lines proposed in the Report of the Committee on University Reform, viz., that there should be six Faculties as follows: (1) Arts including Commerce, (2) Pure Science, (3) Technology including Engineering and Agriculture, (4) Law, (5) Medicine, (6) Fine Arts. Principal Tannan moved an amendment to the effect that Commerce be dissociated from the Faculty of Arts and should form a separate Faculty by itself. This amendment was adopted by the Senate by a substantial majority. Another amendment proposed by Maulvi Rafuddin Ahmed that there should be a separate Faculty of Oriental Learning was lost by a single vote. The Senate's decision was to the effect that there should be seven Faculties, viz., (1) Arts, (2) Commerce, (3) Pure Science, (4) Technology, including Engineering and Agriculture, (5) Law, (6) Medicine, (7) Fine Arts. As regards Oriental Learning, the Vice-Chancellor said that a report would be made to the Senate stating that the Committee was almost equally divided on the question of having a Faculty in that branch of study and attention would be drawn to the fact that the Senate had passed a resolution only last March to the effect that such a Faculty be instituted in the University.

VALUE OF BABY WEEK MOVEMENT.

OPENING CEREMONY OF EXHIBITION.

The opening ceremony of the National Baby Week, Bombay, was performed by the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, at the Vanita Vishram, on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large gathering. There is also a fine and comprehensive exhibition opened in connection with the Baby Week.

In asking the Governor to open the exhibition Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir said the movement was now well known and she hoped the results which would follow would answer any doubts and compel a favourable verdict for its continuance in the future. It was a great source of satisfaction to them all to see the growth and expansion of the movement which was the result of the help and support they had received from all quarters irrespective of party-politics. She thanked the Bombay Municipality and the Sanitary Health Association for the help rendered by them.

MOVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—

From all that I have read, have seen myself, and have heard of the work inaugurated by this movement throughout the Presidency, there is no doubt whatever that, while the movement is a young one, it is not only in a very healthy and sound condition, but is a movement which, year by year, is attracting more and more the attention of those it is designed to help, namely, the mothers and the children of the City and the Presidency.

I have seen myself, in several parts of the Presidency, these Baby Week celebrations, and I feel sure it is generally recognised that they are not in any sense mere spectacular shows or exhibitions, but have a real and definite educational value. This is, I think, evidenced by the fact that thousands of the very poorest women crowd the exhibitions in their keen desire to learn something from the practical examples shown, which will enable them to help themselves, and so help to drive away that atmosphere of ignorance, superstition, and perhaps even indifference, which have been the chief enemies of the laws of health and the principles of modern science in this all important work of bringing into the world, and rearing, healthy children.

It is rather out of place for me to deal at any length with the details of work of the movement, or perhaps even with its nature and purpose. Lady Wilson, and other members of the Committee, will, at the various centres, do this far better than I can hope to do. I have nothing to detract from what I said in Poona, in June of last year, when I ventured to point out that, in my opinion, it would be little short of disaster if the efforts which have been made for two years, with such success, were not to be continued, and if the National Baby Week were not to be looked upon as an annual fixture. The work which has so far been done has already had excellent results. Not only has the propaganda work been extremely valuable, but among the practical results of the movement has been the starting of 3 Maternity Homes, while 5 more are under consideration; 2 Infant Welfare Centres are to be established in the near future; 2 Health Associations have been started, and 2 more are about to be started; and 2 classes for the training of dais have been opened, and 1 more is shortly to be opened. While there is a great deal more to be done, and a great deal requires to be done, it is quite clear that the activities of the Committee, and the many willing helpers, have made a real start, in a comparatively short space of time, in taking a real step forward in effecting practical results, and in focussing the attention of the public on a subject which is of the greatest possible importance to the Presidency, namely, the cause and prevention of an abnormal infantile mortality.

OUR DUTY TO THE CHILD.

Mrs. Besant speaking on "Our Duty to the Child" said everyone of every nation must realise the immense duties that lay upon the elders of the community with regard to the children who were born into it. But looking at the great masses of people and those who had the advantage of education and social position, one must realise, as in every other nation, that the great duty which lay upon them who were the only guides and leaders of the people was to save the ignorant, suffering, miserable, helpless, poor and inarticulate masses.

Instead of having as in England maternity benefits as they were called, which were the rights of expectant mothers, in India the women had to work right up to the last day and then again go back to their work for the sake of their crying and hungry children. In those places where western machinery was brought into use, was it not possible to bring these benefits also, and was it not also possible to create public opinion in that behalf?

Babies were suffering from malnutrition for want of necessities of life, and how was it possible for them to live. She appealed to the educated women to save the babies of the ignorant sisters and do something for humanity.

INDORE COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Apropos the paragraph in the "Statesman" saying that Sir Grimwood Mears and Mr. Justice Rankin are considered likely to be two judges on the Indore Commission, the names of Sir Grimwood Mears and Sir C. C. Ghose of Calcutta High Court are mentioned here as likely selections.—A. P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the second division of Football League, Darlington beat Oldham by one goal to nil, and Wolverhampton beat Nottingham Forest by four goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

9th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.70
To-day's Opening Rate	19.66
Difference	—0.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.73
Difference	+3

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

9th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.16
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	—0.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.09
Difference	—0.07

Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 353-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate Rs. 353-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

In tea a few deals were completed at about current quotations. In miscellaneous nothing of any interest was recorded in this section. Government securities were firmer. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Government Paper 61.9, 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 71.12, 5 per cent. War Loan 1020-47 97.8, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 101.10, 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds 1923 105.9, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100.12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 104.12.
Banks:—Imperial Bank 375.

Cottons:—Dunbar 158, Kesoram 4.
Jutes:—Alliance 180.8, Auckland 204, Barnagore 137, Budge Budge 369, Clive 32.12, Dalhousie 320, Fort William 284.8, Gouperore 633.8, Hooghly ord. 64.8, Hooghly pref. 15.8, Howrah 36.9, Hukimchand pref. 78, Kamarhatti 528, Kankarnar 430.8, Kinnison pref. 116.8, Lawrence 551, Lansdowne 222, National 23.12, Nuddea 44, Orient 163, Presidency 6.12, Reliance 54.8, Union 488.

Coals:—Bansjoral 6.4, Bokaro and Ramgar 17.4, Barrackur 22.12, Deoli 20, Karanpura Development 14, New Beerboom 24.4, Murdulpore 50.

Miscellaneous:—Barrackpore Electric Supply 80, Behar Kce 2, Madan Theatres 3.8, British Burma Petroleum 5.12, Bengal Paper Mills debentures 90.8.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 20.12, East India 25.6, Hattikira 27.8, New Pumpbari 11.12, Patrakola 804.8, Ruteema 18.
Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

The following dates are fixed for the Bye-election to the Bombay Council by the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency necessitated by the resignation of Mr. J. Baptista.

Voting on Thursday, 4th March, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Counting of votes on Friday, 5th March, 12 noon at the Headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

Nomination of candidates on Wednesday 17th instant

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual Landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926.

"A GREAT DEAL BEHIND IT."

The Second *ad interim* Report of the Advisory Committee dealing with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, which has just been published, does not in any way modify the gravity of the revelations contained in the Report of the Sub-Committee, which we considered it advisable to publish a fortnight ago, in anticipation of its official issue. Indeed the more that is communicated to the public on the subject, whether in the apologetics of majority reports or the sound condemnation of minority reports, the more impressive does the magnitude of the extent to which the public have been defrauded of huge sums of money by the reckless initiation and conduct of this ill-begotten enterprise, become. It is unfortunate that the Government of Bombay have not yet, apparently, awakened to the gravity of their own position in the matter and the consideration that is due to the public. We published the Sub-Committee's Report, which had been in our hands for some time, when we did, because, as we said at the time, there were indications that the Department was being allowed to go on with the work without waiting for the reconsideration of the whole scheme which was obviously necessary. The tone and wording of the Government Press Note which was issued along with the Report published on Saturday shows that we were right in doing so. In announcing that the Majority and Minority reports of the full Committee had come to their hands, the Government audaciously remark:

"These reports have now been received by Government and are under consideration. Government, however, consider it undesirable to delay the publication of the reports till they have reached their final decisions, and they are accordingly now made available for the public."

We can only conclude from this, that had it not been for the timely, though unauthorised, publication of the Sub-Committee's Report in our columns, the Government would not have bothered their head about the public until their final decisions had been reached. Even now there is no suggestion that they think it necessary to consult public opinion on the subject of these grave and disturbing disclosures before coming to their final decisions. They have no business to be thinking about final decisions, which, if they had any sense of decency, they would realise must be left to some independent, impartial body in which the public can repose some confidence. It is quite clear that confidence cannot be reposed in the Government of Bombay in this matter. They have forfeited every shred of public confidence, and it is imperative that some higher authority should step in and take the whole business out of their hands. It may be that the individuals who initiated the disastrous enterprise, in the folly of megalomaniacal ambition and optimistically proceeded with it in the face of the warnings of their own blunders and miscalculations, are no longer there. But their successors have shown that they are little less to be trusted, and they display the same insolent unconcern for the public interest in the matter and the same failure to appreciate the magnitude of the disaster which it involves for the unfortunate taxpayers who have to bear the colossal burden that it involves, without ever having had a proper opportunity of entering an effective protest. It is time for the local authorities and those who have it in their power to intervene, to realise that public patience with this colossal gambling with public money is strained to breaking point, and will presently give way, if due concern for the prevention of further wasteful and useless expenditure is not quickly evinced, to a kind of protest and agitation that

will force their hands. Whatever may be the ultimate decision, it must be taken only after the most exhaustive consultation of public opinion and further enquiry by persons of unquestioned competence and complete freedom from any suspicion of interest in securing a continuance of the work. And that means the elimination of anyone connected with the Government of Bombay or the previous history of the scheme. The only alternative to that is the acceptance of Mr. Subedar's recommendation to make the best of a bad bargain by abandoning the whole business and cutting the losses.

It is in this respect that we find both the Majority and Minority Reports of the full Committee entirely unsatisfactory. We can find no justification in the former for the recommendation to go on with a part of the scheme and reconsider the question of continuing and completing the whole reclamation in 1927-28. There is nothing to justify a supposition that the position will be in any way improved by that time. It is likely to be worse. And the whole business is so tainted with miscalculation and disappointment that the public may well view with the gravest misapprehension the proposal to carry on with only a part of the scheme without a further careful independent enquiry of the kind we have indicated. The suggestion that it will be sufficient to check the Chief Engineer's estimate by a small Committee of local engineers is trifling with a very grave proposal to risk further heavy and avoidable losses for a result that nobody, except the Development Department, is concerned to achieve. The Committee proposed by Mr. Reid, is not any more satisfactory. What he calls "an independent Committee" would include three Executive Ministers of Government who would not be independent, and a fumble of representatives of various business interests and military authorities, which ignores the wider public, who also have to suffer under this financial devastation. Nor can we commend the recommendations of the Minority Report, which come as a disappointing anticlimax to the sound and fury of all the criticism and condemnation which preceded them. There is nothing to be gained by transferring the activities of the Directorate of the Development Department to the Public Works Department. It would in all probability be a leap from the frying pan into the fire. We are amazed that all these people who have been face to face with the appalling facts revealed in the course of their investigations can have failed so lamentably to realise that nothing but the most uncompromising, searching and exhaustive fresh investigation of the whole scandalous business can satisfy the public. Even Sir George Buchanan agrees that there should be "a proper investigation." He says there is a great deal behind which he has been unable to unravel. There is obviously a great deal behind, which these Committees have not been able to unravel. Let us have a proper investigation and unravel the mystery of all the optimism, the miscalculation and the reckless disregard of prudence and economy which has characterised the history of this ill-fated enterprise of Lord Lloyd and his co-adaptors. There must be something behind it all and the public want to know what it is.

A MENACE TO THE PRESS.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal summed up the case against the Contempt of Courts Bill when, on the motion for its third reading in the Assembly he said that he stood for its rejection because he was opposed to the creation of new offences and because, with the experience of half a century as a journalist, he thought that there were rare cases of contempt. The ostensible object of the Bill is to resolve so-called doubts as to the powers of the High Courts in regard to the protection of their subordinate courts from contempt and, in lieu of their existing unrestricted powers, to define the nature of contempt and the extent of the punishment. But, as the Journalists' Association of India pointed out in its representation demanding the withdrawal of the Bill, the reasons assigned for introducing the Bill were merely pretexts availed of for the purpose of declaring and defining a new class of offences and punishments, which, so far as the Press and public in India were concerned, was bound to act disastrously on the liberties of the Press. It is true, of course, that the Select Committee has, to some extent, modified the rigours of the Bill. The improvements effected are that a High Court cannot impose a fine higher than Rs. 2,000 and that the sentence of imprisonment must be only simple and not rigorous and must not exceed six months in duration. Besides, the Assembly itself has provided for

the discharge of an accused on tendering an apology. But these improvements, substantial as they are, do not make the legislation less unnecessary and obnoxious because of its other retrograde provisions which constitute an attempt on the part of the Executive at a new repressive legislation.

The power to commit for contempt has been extended to Chief Courts, an extension which is wholly at variance with the practice in other civilized countries and judicial decisions in England which have emphasised the necessity for the most sparing use of the ancient and vague powers of contempt. Sir George Jessel in the course of a judgment said: "This jurisdiction of committing for contempts, being practically arbitrary and unlimited, should be most zealously and carefully utilised and exercised, if I may say so, with the greatest reluctance and the greatest anxiety on the part of judges to see whether there is no other mode which is not open to the objection of arbitrariness and which can be brought to bear on the subject." Under the Bill passed by the Assembly the scope of punitive action in exercise of this arbitrary and unlimited power has been so widened as to be a perpetual menace to the freedom of the Press and to its right effectively to protect public interests against the vagaries and errors of the judiciary. It is amazing that the Independents led by Mr. Jinnah failed to realise the patent dangers involved in the Bill and readily fell into the trap laid by the bureaucracy who bought their support with concessions which did not affect the real character of the legislation justly characterised by Sir Hari Singh Gour as "a dangerous inroad on the liberty of the Press." In making common cause with the bureaucracy in this matter the Independents have, however, once more proved to what small extent they are dependable whenever the vital interests of the people are at stake.

Notes of the Day.

South Africa's Shame.

In England those who have eyes to see and mean to use them cannot remain in ignorance of the policy of the Indian case in South Africa. The "New Leader" of January 15, has, for example, some very candid criticism to offer regarding the attitude of the South African Whites. "Race antagonism, here as elsewhere, is pressed," it remarks, "into the service of economic jealousy. There is a voluntary repatriation scheme for Indians now in force, but it is found that those who take advantage of it are labourers, whom the planters are sorry to lose since they are more docile and efficient than Zulus." The Labour organ proceeds to observe that Indian traders do not seek repatriation, and this is the reason for the "new harrising" measures to drive them out of the land, and for this South African Labour—to its shame—is jointly responsible. Colonel Creswell and Company will not like this straight tack from England, but what do they care so long as they have the Tory press behind them in a more or less indirect manner?

Baby Week and Vaccines.

It is very deplorable that movements for the propagation of public health, hygiene and sanitary reform, so praiseworthy in themselves as the National Baby Week, are invariably turned into an advertising ground for the nostrums of medical fanatics with great edification to themselves and the manufacturing chemists. We expect the Committee responsible for an admirable public enterprise like the Baby Week exhibition to confine its propaganda to the teaching of the value of cleanliness, fresh air, sunshine, proper diet and sanitation. But the authorities of the exhibition have opened the door to the boosting of such controversial matters as vaccination and anti-plague inoculation.

Offensive Propaganda.

We have before us several pages of type-written propaganda issued by the Publicity Committee of the Exhibition in which exhibits for the boosting of these so-called remedies, the use of which is repugnant to a very large section of the public, are a feature. There is even an "Anti-rabies Exhibit" which shows how rabid animals can be recognised and the procedure to be adopted by persons bitten. "A list of 33 centres where anti-rabies treatment is available" and the "brain of a rabbit used in preparing the anti-rabies vaccine"—why a rabbit, probably nobody could satisfactorily explain. Probably any sort of brain would answer the purpose and rabies suggested rabbit. However that may be, we protest against the advertising of these vaccines and inoculations, which is a commercial proposition offensive to the minds of humane people being dragged into a Baby Week Exhibition.

A Judicial Anomaly.

In granting permission to Mr. M. K. Azad of Bombay to appear before the Court of Judicial Commissioners, Nagpur, Mr. Halifaz, one of the presiding judges, observed:

"A recent decision of the Bombay High Court refusing leave to appear before it to a Barrister on the rolls of this Court puts the degree of exceptionalism required to justify the grant of such permission rather higher than it has always been held to be in this Court, where permission has till lately been granted as a matter of course."

Mr. Halifaz added that so far they had always, in regard to Allahabad and Calcutta High Courts, permitted their advocates to appear almost as a matter of course but as far as Bombay was concerned the position was different, because they acted on the principle of reciprocity. Mr. Kotwal, the

AKOLA AGAIN.

(BY L. G. K.)

During the height of the Non-cooperation movement, there arose a band of political propagandists who gave expression to their disgust at the negative manner in which Mahatma Gandhi asked the people of this country to do certain positive things. They predicted his failure and they felt confused that the failure was not coming when they hoped it would. They met at Akola to mark their sense of dissatisfaction with the Gandhi programme and the greater the growth of that dissatisfaction the larger became the need for them to find out what Lokamanya Tilak had said, or what he would have said under a particular set of conditions. But the number of these malcontents remained small, their leadership lying with those who were content to wait for a better opportunity to spread the doctrine of working the Montford Reforms in a nationalist spirit.

The Opportunity.

The chance came when, with Mahatmaji in jail, certain of his immediate followers began to think that the country was feeling disgusted under the full rigour of the Non-cooperation programme. At least they were sure that they themselves were and they started the idea of boycott from within. The malcontents who had met at Akola and were biding their time grasped this chance and joined forces with those that advocated entering the Councils, but it must never be forgotten in any study of the movement for Responsive Co-operation, that the Akola spirit never felt itself at one with the Calcutta spirit of continuous and uniform obstruction within the legislatures. The true Swarajist who hailed entering the Councils as the first step towards demolishing the Reforms was looked upon with suspicion tinged with pity for his foolish illusion by your true Responsiveist whose idea was and always has been to capture the Councils to work them.

The Main Support.

The chief support to this idea came from Berar, a portion of the Central Provinces which enjoyed at the time of the Nagpur Congress the happy distinction of being free from communal squabbles, free from the influence of Jo-Humak politics and which could confidently expect that the elections under the new Reforms would give it an overwhelmingly nationalist majority. The Berar leaders of nationalism were confident

other judge, remarked that it was more a question of policy than of anything else. The remarks of the judges bring into relief an anomaly of judicial administration which, in the interests of the public who have to resort to courts, should be abolished without delay. The Bombay High Court seems to be particularly reluctant to permit Counsel from other High Courts to appear before it. Whatever the justification of this practice from the point of view of the profession, it is not seldom prejudicial to the interest of litigants and recused who find that they cannot avail themselves of the services of most of the leading Counsel of a particular High Court because the latter have already been retained by the other side.

Welcome Change?

Courts and lawyers are meant for the public and not the public for them. It is not enough that justice be done; the litigants must be satisfied that justice has been done and they cannot be so satisfied if they feel that their case has not been properly argued owing to an arbitrary restriction on their choice of Counsel. The sensible rule for every High Court to follow will be not to refuse permission to Counsel from other provinces except for special reasons and only when such refusal will not prejudice the case of the litigant or the accused. The permission granted by the Bombay High Court to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in the Bawla case and to Mr. Chowdhury in a recent sessions case is, we trust, an indication of a welcome change of policy.

A Welcome Decision.

We are glad the Senate of the Bombay University agreed by a large majority on Monday last to the proposal that there should be created a separate University for Maharashtra and that it should be of a teaching and affiliated type. This attitude paved the way to further proposals on the same lines which the University Reform Committee also suggested, for the better diffusion of higher education in Gujarat, Sind and Karnataka. The difficulty of financing new Universities for these linguistic divisions of the Presidency adequately will be got over once it is understood that neither the Bombay University nor the Bombay Government are against the proposal. So great is the enthusiasm for the establishment of centres of higher learning in every part of the Presidency, that large donations are sure to come in to help each local University.

Unjust Apprehensions.

We are astonished that during the course of the debate regarding the necessity of having a University centre on a linguistic basis, which is the main idea behind the proposal to have a University each for the Deccan, Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, Dr. Belvalkar should have voiced certain misgivings, which indicate that a section of the critics of the new proposals still persist in looking at them from a wrong angle. The Poona Professor thought that separate Universities would undo all the work of the Bombay University and besides "breed a spirit of jealousy and bickering among the people of the different Provinces." The fact is that the refusal until now on the part of those who have a controlling voice in the affairs of the Bombay University has been breeding a spirit of jealousy and bickering in the mostil centres. It is bound to disappear with the readiness to satisfy their demand and instead of undoing the work of the Bombay University, they will carry it forward with many an improvement.

that they would even influence the Central Provinces proper in their favour, and they took the lead in breaking away from the Council boycott. The example proved infectious amongst our intellectuals, and the obstruction policy began under the Swarajist direction. The trouble, however, has been that in Poona they think in the camp of the Responsivists a great deal of the good luck of Berar and very little of the Swarajist effort at obstruction under a variety of depressing and difficult conditions in each province.

Is it a Principle?

The issue remained cloaked and disguised for a time, but the death of C. R. Das and the strategic attempts of Pandit Motilal to offer obstruction in a variety of ingenious ways made those elements in Berar and Poona who had never believed in obstruction feel that it was time to bid good-bye to Swarajist doctrine. The question was how to do it, but the capture of Mr. Jayakar by the Poona group has facilitated the process of discovering that the Responsivists were fighting for a principle. Mr. Jayakar told them that they must fight for a principle. It consisted in claiming, the right from the electorate to be ministers. "But the ministerships are not in your gift. They are in the gift of Government," say the irreverent and ask awkward questions about the difference between the Liberal and the Responsivist programme. On the 14th instant the Responsivists are to unfold their programme at a meeting which is to be "limited to those who believe in using the present Reforms for what they are worth, including the acceptance of responsible offices." Achilles, who has been sulking in Thakurdwar tent, will come out then, and unfold the banner—for the hunt after ministerships. A writer in these columns recently referred to the "Tragedy of Responsive Co-operation." A better description would be to call it a comedy. When once on the inclined plane towards Liberalism, there is no escape for its supporters until they have reached the end and become Liberals in practice if not in name.

"Very shortly" says the "Hindustan" of Nagpur "the electorate will see that there is no difference between the Liberal policy and the policy which the Responsivists propose to follow." But then do they remain Congressmen?

HOUSE HUNTING.

House-hunting is now a less strenuous task in Bombay than it was three years ago. Landlords relax their grim visage and are inclined to discuss terms. The old demand for "three months in advance" is not urged with over-awing punctiliousness; indeed with a little badinage you may tell the landlord: "I have heard of six months' arrears, never of 'three months' advance." refer to middle-class tenants whose protection under the Rent Act is terminable in two years.

Some people are born lucky in the matter of finding houses; others flounder into the wrong place and are at a loss to get out. Officials of the All-India grade who roam about have a system of mutual bequest, and they manage well. Wage-earners of humbler grades live on the rule of "ready-to-pack." Rented tenements give a feeling of impermanence. There are people who limit their comforts because they do not like to have expensive fixtures. Recently a friend whom I visited shrewdly pointed to his tiny time-piece and praised its easy portability as against the large clock. That may be caution, but that is unhealthy caution opposed to comfortable living. There is the story of a London journalist who was once found carrying a swell cigar-box in his hand. An impecunious brother noticing it, inferred that he was probably doing well. "No," came the doleful reply "I am moving on." The comforts of living are impossible on the rule of half-yearly house-hunting.

Good tenements are generally got by accident. Advertising evokes top-prices, while the house-agencies take their monthly commission, nominally from the landlord but really from the tenant. Still everyone likes to read the "To let" columns because of their intimate, homely interest. One way of simplifying the problem of house-hunting is to make friends with the local postman. He will be able to give you exact information about vacant premises.

J.

TRIFLES.

The uses to which a newspaper editor is put are quaint and curious. A correspondent writes to the "Chronicle" that he has several embossed half-anna stamped envelopes which are of no use to him. He has hit upon the idea of cutting out the embossed half-anna stamps and using them on other envelopes and he makes the first experiment on a letter to this office. Unfortunately the envelope was destroyed before the letter was read! But I can tell him out of the profundity of my own knowledge that a stamp, whether embossed or not, never loses its value till it has had a post mark super-imposed on it.

The Illustrated "Times of India" says—"The war hastened the development of the port and poured money into the City which had to find an outlet." That is why several crores were washed away in the Back Bay.

"What's the matter, dear? You look worried." "Books at the office won't balance." "Can't you buy some new ones, dear?"

Editor—"Why, my dear sir, this stuff isn't poetry. It's just an escape of gas." Young Poet—"Ah, something wrong with the meter."

WAYFARER.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

OPIUM EXPORTS TO BE EXTINGUISHED.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 9. Addressing the Council of State to-day, Lord Reading made important announcements. Specially significant was the announcement of the decision of His Majesty's Government based on the Rawlinson Committee's Report which is being published to-day to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India, ultimately, to undertake her own naval defence. Subject to the King's approval the service will be known as the Royal Indian Navy and will fly white ensign. Its most important aspect in the early stages will be that of training a squadron training personnel for war service. Indians will be eligible for commissioned ranks in the service.

Another announcement was regarding the opium policy which in future would be for reducing progressively the exports of opium so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period except export for strictly medical purposes. The auction sale of opium would also be soon discontinued.

The Viceroy announced that Sir Narasimha Sarma had accepted chairmanship of the Rates Advisory Committee.

As regards South Africa, the Viceroy asked for a little further patience as he could not to-day explain the position fully.

As regards the Agricultural Commission, he repudiated the suggestions hinting at some dark political motive in its appointment. The object of the Commission was to expand and strengthen the Minister's operations.

The Viceroy welcomed both new and old members and again commended to them his words spoken about the conditions for developing responsible institutions which he addressed in dissolving the old Council. There must be unambiguous evidence of good will. He felt sure that in this Chamber he ran no risk of looking to it.—A. P.

ANXIETY FOR CO-OPERATION AND GOOD WILL.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Viceroy addressed the reconstituted Council of State to-day welcoming the members at the beginning of their session. The attendance was fair and the galleries were unusually crowded by a large number of visitors including several members of the Legislative Assembly.

His Excellency the Viceroy addressing the Council of State at Delhi to-day said: I greatly appreciate the action of the members of the Legislative Assembly in regard to postponing the discussion of the resolution upon the situation in South Africa. A debate at that moment might have prejudiced the delicate and critical negotiations in which I and my Government are engaged with the Government of the Union of South Africa. I can assure the Indian Legislature that in these negotiations we have taken and are taking every step which to the best of our judgment is calculated to help in arriving at a solution satisfactory to Indian opinion on this difficult problem. I have given anxious thought and my close personal attention to every aspect of the situation and I gratefully acknowledge that the attitude of the Indian Legislature and the Standing Committee has been a strong support to me throughout these negotiations. I must ask the Legislature to have a little further patience notwithstanding the news from South Africa in this morning's press telegrams and to continue to trust in our efforts. I wish it had been possible to explain the situation more fully to you, but I am sure that you will understand why I refrain from adding to the statements I made recently in addressing the Legislative Assembly.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

I feel certain that this Chamber has been interested in the announcement of the decision to appoint a Royal Commission on Agriculture. In addressing the Legislature in September last I laid stress on the importance attached by me and my Government to these representations. I then stated that I hope to secure the general opinion in view by the operations of a central board. It appeared at the time that a central enquiry by a committee or commission might be open to some objections and might possibly hinder the projects of the local Governments. A closer examination of the problem has however convinced us that the machinery of a board would be inadequate to secure the far-reaching results for which we all hope. It appeared imperative, having in view the great importance of this subject to India as a whole and the large numbers of persons in India wholly dependent upon agricultural operations to constitute a special body which might be entrusted to bring to the task a wider store of experience, a more detached angle of view and a greater authority than we could hope to obtain from a central board. A body of this character in our opinion appeared to be in a better position to devise effective measures for the expansion and co-ordination of agricultural efforts in India and to give real assistance elsewhere to the Ministers and departments of the Local Governments to enable them to obtain the best results from their activities. It was in this conviction and after consultation with the Secretary of State and Local Governments that we finally framed our recommendations to the Secretary of State for the appointment of a Royal Commission.

Let me once more make it plain that our object is to expand and strengthen the operations of the Ministers of Agriculture of the local Governments and to assist them with information and suggestions which might not otherwise be available to them or still further supplementing their achievements. It is not desired in any way to curtail their powers of initiative or action.

My Government have recently had under their consideration the adoption of a new policy regarding opium which is in accordance with the trend of opinion in a number of other countries and also with views that have been freely expressed in some quarters on different occasions in India. We have very carefully examined the new obligations undertaken by us under Article I of the Protocol to the Convention of the Second Opium Conference at Geneva to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely within five years from the present date the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. As a result we have come to the conclusion that in order to fulfil our international obligations in the largest measure so as to obviate the complications that may arise from the delicate and invidious task of attempting to sit in judgment of the internal policy of other Governments. It is desirable that we should declare publicly our intention to reduce progressively the exports of opium from India so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period except for strictly medical purposes and the period to be fixed has not yet been finally determined as before arriving at a decision it is necessary to consult the Government of the United Provinces regarding the effects that the resulting reduction in the area cultivated with opium will have on the cultivators in that province. We further propose to discontinue altogether the system of auction sales of opium in India as soon as the agreement with Government of French Indo-China is concluded. My Government hope at an early date to move a resolution in both chambers of the Legislature to give the members of the Legislature an opportunity of expressing their views on these important proposals.

CREATION OF INDIAN NAVY. Since I last addressed the Legislative Assembly on the 20th January I have received an important communication from His Majesty's Government on a subject which, I feel sure, you will welcome. The question of taking the first steps towards the creation of an Indian Navy had been under the consideration of my Government for some time past. This was one of the tasks to which Lord Rawlinson devoted much of his energy and time before his lamented death and the inclination of my Government to take concrete measures was strengthened by the strong recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee to reorganise the Royal Indian Marine on the lines of a combatant naval service.

Subject to the necessary legislation being effected it has been decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her naval development and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. Subject to the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor the service will be known as the Royal Indian Navy and will fly the white ensign. Its functions in peace time will be as defined in paragraph 3 of the Report of Lord Rawlinson's committee. Its most important aspects in the early stages will be that of a training squadron. It will train the personnel for service in war. For this purpose it will become from the first a sea-going force. In addition, in peace time, its functions will include the services required by the Government of India in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf for the organisation of naval defence at ports, marine survey in the Indian Ocean and Marine work for the Government of India. The fleet will consist in its first stage of development of the vessels enumerated in paragraph 4 of the report. The inauguration of the Royal Indian Navy will be entrusted to the personnel of the existing service subject to any necessary readjustment of cadres and Indian gentlemen will be eligible to hold commissioned rank in that service. The changes which this policy involves will be carried out as soon as an agreement has been reached in consultation with the Admiralty and with other authorities whose expert advice and assistance will be necessary on detailed questions of administration, organisation and finance. I need not emphasise to the Honourable members of this Chamber the significance of this decision. It embodies an important principle. Thinking men in India have long desired the creation of an Indian Navy for India capable of defending her coasts her harbours, and her commerce. That laudable ambition will now have its scope.

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I note that Sirdar Jagendra Singh who was a member of this Chamber in spite of having undertaken the responsible and arduous duties of Minister in the Government of the Punjab has intimated that he will gladly continue to serve on the Indian Sandhurst Committee and Mr. Sethna who is a past and present member of the Council of State has undertaken the heavy obligation of proceeding to England and elsewhere for three months as a member of the same committee in order to study military training institutions.

When I last addressed this Chamber I expressed my gratification that the observations made by me in speech to the Indian Legislature at the opening of the last session had been correctly understood in this Chamber and that my desire to see a spirit of more friendly co-operation and good will had been appreciated. In the first place by the evidence of a spirit of this character an earlier appointment of the Statutory Com-

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THESE ALARMING STATEMENTS.

SIR G. BUCHANAN AND BACK BAY.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S FIGURES QUESTIONED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

"I certainly do not accept their figures. There is great deal behind it which I have not been able to unravel. I am keen that there should be proper investigation and that the whole truth should be exposed. The last thing I want to do is to evade responsibility." Such was the statement made by Sir George Buchanan in an interview with the "Evening Standard" regarding the Advisory Committee's report on the Bombay Reclamation Scheme. He added that the whole work had been carried out in detail by engineers of the Government of Bombay, who assumed the part of contractors. He had not been the executive officer as regards details of the working of the dredgers. If a firm of contractors had been appointed to do the work, it would have been a quite different matter and plain sailing.—Reuter.

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"I certainly do not accept their figures. There is a great deal behind it which I have not been able to unravel. I am keen that there should be a proper investigation and that the whole truth should be exposed. The last thing I want to do is to evade responsibility." Such was the statement made by Sir George Buchanan in an interview with the "Evening Standard" with regard to the Advisory Committee's report on the Bombay Reclamation Scheme. He added that in ordinary course of events he would have visited Bombay in September last while on his way home from Australia, but he had been ill and it was a matter of life and death. Doctors refused to allow him to land. The first thing he heard about the trouble was "these alarming statements." He had not been asked for information. It was an enormous dredging problem. The whole work had been carried out in detail by the engineers of the Government of Bombay who assumed the part of contractors. He had not been the executive officer as regards details of working the dredgers. If a firm of contractors had been appointed to do the work, it would have been a quite different matter and plain sailing. Sir G. Buchanan said he did not even know that committees had been appointed, what their constitution was what evidence they had or how they arrived at their figures. He certainly refused to accept their figures with reference to twenty-five per cent. as the dredgers' output. It had not been worked properly. It was their business. Meanwhile he was in the dark. The whole work had been carried out without a hitch until dredging was started and for want of information he was not in a position to say much on that subject. Sir G. Buchanan added that he had been asked in 1919 to prepare a scheme on the data furnished by the Government of Bombay and it was examined and approved by officials of the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

REPORT NOT YET GONE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Earl Winterton said that the report of the Committee on the Back Bay Reclamation had not yet reached the Imperial Government, and he was unable to say what action would be taken on it by the Government of Bombay. The Under-Secretary of State suggested that the question might be put on a later date.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BACK BAY SCHEME?

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Geoffrey Butler regarding harbour works at Vizagapatam, Earl Winterton stated that a dredger was expected to be despatched from Britain to India by the end of February and another in July. It was estimated that the work would take five years.—Reuter.

"SPLASH" IN FRENCH PRESS.

MUSCOLINI APPLAUDED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—Though the newspapers here have not commented on Sgr. Mussolini's speech regarding the Upper Adriatic they "splash" the report of the speech.

"Le Gaulois" applauding Sgr. Mussolini's tone as "Europe since Locarno" is being slowly rocked to sleep according to the sound purring philosophy of the "Pacificists", says that Germany has now been warned on the eve of her entering the League of Nations.

"Le Journal" draws attention to the Anglo-Italian rapprochement and collaboration. It declares that Sgr. Volpi on his way to Italy from London spent two days in Paris. He interviewed Mr. Briand when he discussed "subjects very different from the French debt."

"Le Journal" points out the necessity of France being kept informed of any Anglo-Italian political agreement which is being prepared.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

"MONSTROUS MEASURE"

OPPOSITION TO OFFENDERS' EXPULSION ACT

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Legislative Assembly this morning proceeded to consider non-official resolutions, first of which recommended reduction of the postal rate of post cards to three pence and envelopes to nine pence. The second urged disallowance of the Burma Expulsion of Offenders' Act. The number of visitors was small which was presumably due to counter-attraction in the Council of State which was opened in State by the Viceroy, to-day.

At question time Dr. Gour drew attention to the conditions of Indians in the United States who were no longer eligible for naturalisation and that Colour Bar precluded their acquiring land or living otherwise than as casual visitors.

Sir Denis Bray, replying, said under a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States dated 19th February, 1923 Indians were declared ineligible for the United States citizenship under the terms of the American Constitution, as a consequence in certain States, notably California, they were unable under the local law to possess real property, ownership of all lands being reserved to persons eligible for citizenship and they were not permitted to go to America for other than temporary visit unless they were ministers of religion, professors or bona-fide students. There was no legal proceeding open to the Government of India. The Supreme Court was the Federal Court of Appeal in the United States and its decision was final. So far 750 Americans were resident in India whose birthplace was declared as the United States.—A. P.

PROPOSAL TO REDUCE POSTAGE RATE.

After interpellations Mr. Rangachari presented the Select Committee's report, on the Indian Registration Amendment Bill.

Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan (elected) Assam moved that the inland postage rate on the post card be reduced to three pence and on envelopes to nine pence and that the budget for the next year be prepared accordingly. In the course of his speech he gave a short history of the increase of postal rate. He said in 1922 Government was faced with a large deficit to meet which postal rate was increased. He presented figures showing the number of post cards and envelopes which passed through the Indian Post Office during the last ten years. The speaker maintained that before the rates were increased there was a larger consumption of post cards and envelopes but since the rates were increased the sale went down. Moreover this increase had affected the lower classes so much so that most of them had given up writing letters. He appealed to Government to accept the resolution.

Kabiruddin Ahmed supporting the resolution strongly urged that in the interests of poor people the rates should be decreased. He urged all members to support the resolution specially in view of the coming election (laughter) when members would have to go to their constituencies.

Mr. K. C. Neogy supported the underlying object of the resolution but doubted whether it was possible to carry it out now. So long the spirit underlying the administration of the Post Offices was that the Post Offices were regarded as public utility departments but this policy had undergone a change.

It was the spirit in which the administration was carried on that matter. The Finance Member declared this change of policy last year and Government was guilty of a breach of understanding with the people. He also condemned the present system of commercialising the postal accounts. The Post Offices were now regarded as so many shops instead of engines of civilisation. Reduction of rate would immediately reflect on larger traffic.

Lala Dunichand in moving an amendment urged that envelopes be reduced to six pence. Mr. H. K. Acharya complained that whenever there was a question of giving relief to the poor the excuse was that there was no money. He repudiated the argument that it was the postal subordinates who always wanted an increase of salary.

Mr. Ratu said Government should treat this question with more sympathy.

Dewan Chamanlal moved that the discussion on this question be adjourned as it could be more relevantly moved after this budget was presented.

The House divided on this motion and rejected Mr. Chamanlal's motion by 45 to 39.

After Mr. Chamanlal's motion asking for an adjournment of the debate on the postal rates had been rejected by the Legislative Assembly Sir B. N. Mitra gave figures showing a considerable loss that the suggested reductions would involve. The rates, he said, were just an adequate return for the services rendered.

Mr. Jinnah held that the opportune moment for the discussion would be after they knew the budget surplus and would then weigh the rival claims for remission and reduction. He asked Mr. Ahmedali to withdraw his resolution but as Mr. Ahmedali did not agree to this, Sir Alexander Muddiman with the permission of the Chair moved for the postponement of discussion to which the House now agreed by 49 to 15, a large number of members particularly on the Swarajists and Independent benches remaining neutral.

BURMA EXPULSION OF OFFENDERS' ACT.

The afternoon sitting of the Assembly was devoted to the most interesting discussion on Mr. Amarnath Dutt's resolution for allowance by His Majesty of the Burma Expulsion of Offenders' Act or its repeal by an Act of the Indian Legislature. The resolution was supported by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Pal and Mr.

GENERAL SMUTS WALKS OUT.

ASIATIC BILL CHALLENGED.

FIRST READING PASSED BY MAJORITY.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables to us from Cape Town under date February 8:—
The Asiatic Bill was challenged on the first reading. The House divided and the votes counted 81 for and 10 against. General Smuts walked out.

SOUTH AFRICA AND MADRAS.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

When the Legislative Council re-assembled after lunch, the President announced that Mr. Satyamurthi's motion regarding the South African question had been disallowed by the Governor.

The Council then proceeded to discuss non-official resolutions on the Excise Advisory Committee's report for which Government have allotted a day.

The adjournment motion moved by Mr. S. Satyamurthi regarding the South African question and which disallowed by His Excellency the Governor, was in the following terms:—

"That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the critical position of Indians in South Africa brought about by the passing of the Colour Bar Bill and by the progress of the Class Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration Bill with a view to the local Government representing to the Government of India the urgent and imperative need of their bringing pressure to bear on the South African Government to agree to a Round Table Conference before these Bills are proceeded with further and failing which to urge the Government of Great Britain to advise His Majesty the King to veto the Bills when they are finally passed."—A. P.

NATAL ORDINANCE.

VALIDATING BILL PASSED.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

A message from Durban says that the Bill validating the Natal Ordinance 7 of 1923 has passed all stages in the Assembly and

NO ARRANGEMENTS YET.

ANGLO-ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin replying to Commander Kenworthy denied that any political or commercial arrangements had been concluded between Britain and Italy in connection with the recent war debt settlement.—Reuter.

U. S. COTTON FOR WORLD.

INCREASE IN SUPPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Washington.—The world's visible supply of American cotton of 5th February is 5,179,000 bales compared with 4,593,000 bales in the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter's Special.

Maung Tok Ksi a Burman among others, while it was opposed by Colonel Owens, Mr. Naidu and Mr. Hla, all three being members from Burma. Those who supported the resolution held that if they conceded to Burma such right of domestic legislation, even in respect of citizens of the same country, much less could they refuse to concede a similar right to South Africa.

Colonel Owen in his maiden speech drew a picture of the part Indians played in the life of Burma and showed how impossible it was to do without Indians. All activities would come to a standstill without Indians and therefore the Bill could not be aimed at turning Indians out. The House by passing the resolution would be upholding criminals. He offered that Burma would take back any Burman offenders in other provinces (laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the Act as it stood enabled provincial legislature to pass such a Bill with the previous sanction of the Governor-General. When such a sanction had been obtained and the Bill had been assented to the Assembly by passing the important resolution would show that it favoured a revision of a provincial act though passed by a large majority in the Council. This would be a dangerous step to take. He did not believe the Act infringed on the ordinary rights which should subsist between provinces under the same Central Government.

Mr. Maung Tok Ksi characterised the two measures as black acts and anti-Indian. The first Council which had been boycotted and did not represent the Burman people had passed them.

On the other hand Mr. Hla, a Burman, Mr. Naidu, an Indian resident of Burma, opposed the resolution.

Pandit Motilal Nehru characterised the measure as monstrous and Mr. Jinnah held it was the Democles' sword on the politicians' head. They accused Government for having given assent to the Bill thereby sacrificing the rights of the British Indian subjects. As some more members wished to speak the debate was adjourned.—A. P.

the Senate and is awaiting the Royal assent.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES UNITED ON S. AFRICAN QUESTION.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Speaking at the European Association annual meeting this evening Sir Hubert Carr in the course of a lengthy speech said the report of the Muddiman Committee revealed the expected difference of opinion as to the best way of dealing with the experimental scheme of Government at present functioning in this country. The attention of legislators had been concentrated more on the constitutional question than on the more practical question of how to improve the condition of the people. He did not wish to suggest that members of various legislatures had done no useful work; for individuals had done good constructive work in various directions. He did not doubt as to the wisdom of insisting on co-operation from responsible parties, as *sine qua non* to any political advance and he asked the Association to watch the test.

S. AFRICAN SITUATION.

Referring to the treatment of Indians in South Africa Sir Hubert observed that all shades of opinion were united in the keenest resentment against the latest legislation by the South African Government. Indeed the Asiatic Bill was of a character which impelled those who spent their days in India to take steps to try and rectify the position. Their sympathy must be with their Indian friends in the struggle against the legislation under which they laboured in South Africa. It was no easy for their Indian friends to be patient under that condition but it was useless to attempt retaliation. The only course open to them was to press the Home Government to second the efforts of the Government of India in awakening more considerable spirit in South African Government.—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Sir John Simon moved the Liberal amendment dealing with education when the debate on the Address was continued in the Commons. The amendment particularly took exception to the recent substitution of block grants for percentage grants which was considered likely to paralyse educational progress. Sir John Simon argued that the proposed grant of a fixed sum encouraged the backward educational authority to do as little as possible beyond complying with the minimum requirements. Sir J. Simon contrasted this move which he declared represented the new policy dictated by the embarrassed Chancellor of Exchequer with the latter's generous policy towards Italy in connection with the best settlement agreement at the expense of the British taxpayer.—Reuter.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LATER.

The Commons rejected the amendment by 284 votes to 135 and the Address was agreed to.

Lord Eustace Percy, (President of the Board of Education, replying on the debate said that the present system of grant was unsatisfactory and the system of block grant was an obvious development on the present system.

The Duchess of Atholl, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, said that the Government's action was due to the state of the country's finances because Government must know how much they had to provide for education each year. Government hoped to resume the full programme as early as possible.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The King received on Monday, Vice-Admiral Richmond upon his relinquishing the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron.

The Viceroy and Countess of Reading are giving a dance at the Viceregal Lodge on February 16th. There will be no restrictions as to colours of dresses to be worn by ladies.

The Viceroy has received a letter from the Lord Chamberlain expressing the King's thanks for the beautiful wreath placed on the coffin of the late Queen Alexandra on

A NEW POWER
IN EASTIBN SAUD'S
PERSONALITY.M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S
IMPRESSIONS.

"Ibn Saud has a magnetic personality. He is an Arab of Arabs, with the virtues of a Bedouin and with the qualities of head and heart that would do credit to the greatest of statesmen, so declared Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, one of the members of the Khilafat Deputation, to a "Chronicle" representative who waited upon him soon after his arrival.

A NEW POWER IN THE EAST.

"It seems to me," began Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, "that a new power is rising in the East, the appearance of which was quite unexpected in the Middle East. That power was destined to be the key to the knotty problem which for the last three hundred years had remained an enigma to Europe. That power is the marvellous personality of Ibn Saud."

"Even since the seat of the Khilafat was transferred from Medina in the time of fourth Khalifa Ali the Hedjaz has remained in a disturbed condition. For hundreds of years the Hedjaz had been subjected to tribal warfare and the Bedouin element in the population had ever been a source of disturbance. Pilgrims from all parts of the Muslim world were looted and fleeced in the land which was sacred to Islam. Not even in the palmy days of Turkish rule, could the Turks protect the pilgrims from the depredations of the Bedouin bandits."

PEACE REIGNS IN LAND OF DISCORD.

"All this," said the Maulana, "has suddenly changed. Throughout the vast territory from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea and from the Southern most boundary of Asia to Akaba, where the flag of Ibn Saud, on which is inscribed the Kalima La-illah-ill-ah, Muhammed-ul-Rasool-ul-lah—There is no God but the one God and Muhammed is his prophet—alters, peace reigns supreme all over the land. The whole country is under the undisputed sway of Ibn Saud, the new champion of Islam. The name of Ibn Saud carries terror in the hearts of the Bedouin bandits. So far as good administration and law and order were concerned, the rule of Ibn Saud is wonderful."

"THE ARAB OF ARABS."

Speaking of the personal qualities of the man who was guiding the destinies of the Hedjaz at present, the Maulana said Ibn Saud has a magnetic personality. He is an Arab of Arabs with the virtues of a Bedouin and the qualities of head and heart that would do credit to the greatest of statesmen. In some circles fear is expressed that he is under the thumb of a European Power. But that fear is perfectly unfounded. He is an independent sovereign who knows how to maintain his independence. In addition to his religious zeal, there are 2,00,000 Nejd soldiers at his beck and all willing to shed their last drop of blood for the honour of Islam.

There is certainly, concluded the Maulana, "a great future before Arabia as Ibn Saud means to centralize its powers and to bring all the warring elements under his sway."

DELEGATION PROCEEDS TO DELHI
TO-DAY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has sent the following message for publication:—
The Khilafat Delegation which arrived this morning per the s.s. "Jehangir" was welcomed by friends and a number of Khilafat workers who guarded them. The Delegation drove straight to the Khilafat Office where the members are staying. All members are in good health and good spirits. They were photographed by representatives of some of the local daily papers. The Delegation proceeds to Delhi to-day.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

SCHOOL FEES DOUBLED IN BARODA
STATE.

THE STRIKE OF STUDENTS in the English school at Amreli, in the Baroda State, on account of fees being raised to almost double still continues. Very few students attend the school and prominent citizens have opened temporary classes for coaching the strikers. In reply to the telegrams of students, the Vidyachikari (Director of Education) states that fees have been increased after full deliberation. In another telegram the Dewan advises the students to go to the school on the assurance that the matter would be duly considered.

The students of Baroda High School have also sent in their protest against the increased fees.—A.P.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF MINES?

FORECAST OF COAL COMMISSION
REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
The "Daily Express" forecasts that the Coal Commission's report will recommend State-ownership of mining royalties and grouping of pits for better organisation of the coal industry, the wages to be on the national basis with local adjustments in the piecework rates. It is understood that the Commission is of opinion that no case has been made out for longer working hours or wage reductions. It is suggested that unprofitable pits should be closed and modified subsidy paid to the pits on the borderline.

—Reuter.

MEGALOMANIAC
POLITICIANGERMAN PRESS
UP IN ARMS.MUSSOLINI'S INSULT TO
NATION RESENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Berlin.—Newspapers are up in arms against Sgr. Mussolini on account of his speech in the Italian Chamber. Nationalists describe him as a "megalomaniac amateur politician" and declare that Germany being disarmed is unable to give the reply which the speech deserves.

The Democrat papers also are very bitter. While not trying to excuse the Bavarian Premier whose incursions into foreign politics caused the attack, they declare that the Italian Premier was not justified in indulging in "such insulting attacks on the German nation."

It is remarked that the speech is scarcely calculated to do Sgr. Mussolini honour as a signatory to the Locarno agreement; and that the spirit of Locarno appears to be gradually waning. It is generally felt that Sgr. Mussolini is making a mountain of a mole-hill as the German Government itself does not approve of the Bavarian campaign.

Dr. Stresemann is expected to reply in the Reichstag on 9th February.—Reuter.

"THREAT OF WAR"

DISCUSSION IN GERMAN CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Berlin, Feb. 8.—The Cabinet has unanimously approved of the text of Germany's application for admission to the League of Nations which is being sent to Geneva, to-night.

The Cabinet spent most of the time discussing Sgr. Mussolini's recent speech. Its decision to reply at the open session of the Reichstag on 9th February is generally approved. The speech is unanimously described as an unjustified attack on Germany. It is reported that opinion is expressed that such words would have formerly been regarded as a threat of war.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT IN MUNICH.

"VISITORS TO ITALY ARE TRAITORS"

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" states that as the result of Sgr. Mussolini's anti-German speech shopkeepers and housewives of Munich have begun boycott of Italian oranges and the following notice has been posted at railway stations:—
"Germans who propose to visit Italy are traitors."—Reuter.

AUSTRIA'S WARNING TO
MUSSOLINI.

"CASTOR-OIL POLICY WON'T DO."

Vienna.—Uneasiness and much comment have been caused by the passage in Sgr. Mussolini's speech in which he declared that Italy would never remove her flag from Brenner, but would carry it farther if necessary.

The leading daily paper, "Neuefreipresse," considers Sgr. Mussolini's menaces as an open threat of war and concludes by saying "the policy of castor oil cannot successfully be employed in the foreign policy, especially in the present Locarno era. Germany cannot be intimidated by such threats as Sgr. Mussolini have uttered in the Chamber. She will fight for the very primitive rights of mankind which cannot be suppressed by decrees."—Reuter's Special.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

PERSONNEL NOT YET SELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
In the Commons, replying to Mr. Scurr, Earl Winterton said he was not yet able to make a statement as regards the personnel of the Royal Commission to report on the present conditions of agricultural and rural economy in India. The terms of reference of the Commission were decided after most careful consultation with the provincial governments and it was thought undesirable and unnecessary to burden the Commission's enquiry by exploration into land tenure and cognate subjects.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MAY?

JOYNSON-HICK'S FAITH IN STATE'S
POWER.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Sir William Joynson-Hicks in a speech at Ipswich said there might be very grave trouble in the country in the course of another two or three months. The responsibility rested on Government to deal with the position if it arose, not in the way of strike-breaking but to see that the lives of people were not imperilled, that food was available and that commerce, as far as possible, proceeded. Government had certain arrangements, but he noticed that the London Labour Party had decided not to have anything to do with Government's plans. Let them beware, for the State was more powerful than any section of the community. He appealed to men and women of all parties to help the community at the time of dire necessity if it arose in a shape of anything in the nature of a general strike at the beginning of May.—Reuter.

THE DAILY HORROR.

HUMAN TORTURERS.

Kill not—for pity's sake—and let ye slay
The meanest thing upon its upward way.—
Edwin Arnold.

Do you know that some humans are dreadful torturers?

Do you know that they put out the eyes of their victims, that they burn them alive, cut their tongues, open their bodies, cut out their hearts, bury them with red hot irons, deprive them of food, put them in cages too small for them to stand erect, carve them, mangle them and crush their bodies?

Ah, the savants, the vivisectionists! those cruelists of the laboratory! to cut pieces out

of them, to insert needles in their lips and in the soles of their feet, to skin them, to crush them, just to see if there is feeling concealed in those human torture machines!

Until great reforms are made, we must work, must combat with all our strength and all our means, by word and deed, those who torture these helpless creatures, and who, even though they bear the name of "man," will—at least I feel that they will—one day count less in the eyes of Him who understands all, than does the little special who has guided a blind man and who dies of sorrow upon his master's coffin.

PIG-IRON DUTY.

JAPAN TO RAISE TARIFF.

TOKIO.—The Government's decision not to alter the pig-iron import duties lest India will retaliate with new duties against the Japanese cotton tissue is strongly attacked by the opposition as the Government of India, it is reported, will shortly enforce its cotton industry protective policy. The vernacular papers declare that the Japanese Government therefore is likely to agree to raise the pig-iron duties amending the Tariff Revision Bill accordingly.—Reuter.

A previous message says:—
Tokio.—It is authoritatively learnt that the Cabinet, contrary to expectation and despite great pressure, last night decided against raising the tariff on pig-iron owing to "diplomatic and other reasons."

TRADE FACILITIES.

BRITAIN'S GUARANTEES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
A White paper announces that Government propose to extend the period in which guarantees may be given under the Trade Facilities Act from 31st March, 1926, to 31st March, 1927 and increase the total capital amount of loans, the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed under the acts from seventy to seventy-five millions sterling.

It is estimated that on the 31st March next the authority for five millions sterling guarantees will be used. Therefore, the maximum contingent charge on the taxpayer under these proposals will be charged for interest on and redemption of the sum of ten millions sterling. It is also proposed to extend the date to which the Board of Trade may give guarantees under the Overseas Trade Acts and a date to which guarantees may remain in force from 31st September 1926 and 31st September 1929 to 31st September 1930 and 31st September 1933, respectively.

The Overseas Trade Acts authorised the Board of Trade to make arrangements in connection with the export trade for granting credits and giving guarantees to an amount not exceeding twenty-six millions sterling.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

(Continued from previous page.)

mission might be secured. I understand that this is the aspiration of all in India whose avowed desire is to attain political progress by constitutional means. Not less important is the other consideration that by his spirit alone a better political atmosphere would come into existence and prevail at the time the commission commenced its enquiry. I brought these considerations to the attention of this Chamber on its dissolution and I again commend them to the notice of the re-constituted Council of State.

Without the existence of conditions in which forms of responsible institutions can develop harmoniously the results of an enquiry by a statutory commission may fall short of expectations. Let us remember the intentions of Parliament as expressed in the Preamble to the Act—"Whereas Parliament must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred." It is thus made clear that proof of genuine goodwill in the direction of working the constitution to the best advantage will be regarded by the British Parliament as an important factor for their guidance in determining the course to be pursued in the immediate future. If this view is correct I can conceive the possibility of contradiction and as the future stages of advance must be decided by the British Parliament. Would it not benefit India's political progress to provide plain and unambiguous evidence of this goodwill? I doubt at some length with this aspect of the constitutional question in my recent address to the Assembly. I expressed my regret that the legislature had not availed itself definitely of the opportunity afforded to it and that the spirit manifested in the offer by His Majesty's Government had not met with a more ready and complete response. No useful purpose would now be served by repeating the tenor of my observations. They were intended to help India and were conceived to the best of my judgment in the true interests of Indian political progress. In some quarters they have elicited comment and criticism which seem to indicate a complete misunderstanding both of the purpose I had in view and of the spirit that animated me. I feel sure that I run no such risk in this Chamber and that I may look to it with confidence for greater encouragement in my expectations. Once more let me solemnly assert my profound conviction that it is along this avenue that the aims and aspirations of India may be more quickly be attained and that the prospects of peaceful progress may the more surely be found. I still cherish the hope that India will not tarry in pursuing it.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE'S GROUNDLESS
FEARS.COL. AMERY ON INDIAN
DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Speaking at the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce at which Col. Amery was the principal guest, Lord Emmott said he absolutely agreed with Col. Amery with regard to the necessity of promoting inter-imperial trade but in cotton trade the acutest source of the existing troubles lay within the Empire particularly India. Britain last year sent to India less than half the cotton exports it did in 1913 while to the rest of the world we sent seventy-six per cent. cotton piecegoods compared with our exports in 1913. Had India taken in 1925 seventy-six per cent of what she took in 1913, Lancashire mills could work six or seven hours more per week. Empire trade as the magic cure of the present ills did not seem to him very convincing as regards cotton trade when the British possessions which had newly obtained autonomy, like India, had taken a firm hold of the protectionist idea and were determined to foster their own industry which was quite good but in doing which they were cutting us out.

HOPE FOR LANCASHIRE.

Col. Amery, in reply, said natural conditions made it evident that the great Dominions and India must for generations produce a far larger volume of primary products than they could absorb in their own industries. They were, therefore, greatly concerned in sending their products to Britain and were also obliged to buy considerable volume from Britain. It was true the immediate effort of what India had been doing had been unfavourable to the peculiarly favoured position which the cotton industry had enjoyed, but if India developed, as it ought to develop, it ought to have a great import trade and there should always be room in it for great trade from Lancashire. He often wondered whether, if we had complied with the wish of India some years ago, we should not have enforced a favourable preferential position there.—Reuter's Special.

KAKORI "CONSPIRACY"
CASE.POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR
CROSS-EXAMINED.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.
When the hearing of the Kakori conspiracy case was resumed to-day by Syed Aunuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Sub-Inspector Ashfaq Hussain of Hararganj, who had given evidence on behalf of the prosecution some days before, was recalled to stand cross-examination by Babu Mohanlal Saxena, counsel for the accused.

Replying to Mr. Saxena, witness said he was given warrants of search as well as arrest against accused D. N. Chowdhury by Mr. R. A. Inglis, Superintendent of Police, Lucknow. Witness had not seen accused S. Chowdhury previous to the arrest. Chowdhury was searched on the spot and a fountain pen, a watch, a handkerchief and a purse were recovered from him. Inside the purse were some currency notes and several slips of paper including one slip bearing the name of Ramnath Pandey (accused). Witness admitted that he had omitted to mention the purse in that list; everything else was entered in it. After arrest witness took accused Chowdhury to his room in Ramnath Hotel. After search witness took possession of every article found in the room because Chowdhury had told him that there was no one to take care of these things. The Khaddar Javan exhibited in the Court was recovered from Chowdhury. That piece of Khaddar was, in the opinion of witness, the most important recovery and witness had put his signature on it.

Indu Bhusan Mitra, approver, was next recalled in view of the fact that accused R. N. Lahiri was not present in the Court when he was previously examined in public. Indu (approver) only repeated his statement given at an earlier stage of the case.

Next witness, Babu Bholanath Srivastava, looking clerk of Benares Cantonment station, said that on 13th August, 1925, he had issued an inter-class *pauza* concession return ticket to a passenger who was to travel by 1 P.M. Punjab Mail. Witness identified the first half of the return ticket produced in the Court.

In reply to Mr. P. K. Chowdhury he said he was unable to give details of the movement of the passenger who purchased that ticket.

After examining the constables who were deputed to Kakori after the dacoity, the hearing was adjourned for the day.—A. P.

BRITAIN IN
MIDDLE EASTCOL. AMERY ON EMPIRE'S
"RESPONSIBILITY."USUAL TALK OF FRIENDLY
UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Col. Amery, speaking at Leeds, said the Middle East region was of immense interest and economic importance which were bound to regain the prominence of centuries ago. Although it was not a part of the British Empire, it came within the orbit of its influence and responsibility. Britain could not get out of Egypt which must pay regard to Britain's Imperial rights and responsibilities, both as regards safety of our communications through Egypt and our position in the Sudan. He believed that so far from creating a new war the recent settlement as regards Iraq provided the basis of a future friendly understanding with Turkey against whom we bore no grudge and with whom we wished to live on terms of complete friendship.

Proceeding, Col. Amery said Iraq was now in a position to pay its own way and no thing stood in the way of its greater development except a certain want of security with regard to its future. The Iraqis were now asking what Britain was going to do at the end of 1925, whether we were going to quit the country without any future from of cooperation or renew the present treaty in some form and give Iraq considerable security.—Reuter.

BRITISH MILITARY
ESTIMATES.

DECREASE FORECASTED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
The newspapers forecast a reduction of about three million sterling in the Estimates for the Navy and Army for the coming financial year but an increase of about a million sterling on the Air Force.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

TORRENTIAL RAINS AND FIERCE
STORM.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Torrential rains of the past few days have led to the recurrence of floods in many parts of the country, particularly in Midlands and around London while a fierce storm on the Northeast Coast has caused at least one wreck. A Hull trawler "Fimark" ran ashore on the rocks near Whitby. The crew of ten were saved by the rocket apparatus.—Reuter.

SWARAJ PARTY COUNCIL.

TO MEET ON MARCH 7.

DELHI, Feb. 8.
A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party will be held in Delhi on Sunday the 7th proximo. The actual time of the day and the place of the meeting will be notified later. The following is the agenda: (1) To consider the steps to be taken on the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress and to lay down the programme of work in pursuance thereof. (2) To consider the resolution of the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party regarding the action of some of the members of the Bombay Council Swarajya Party and the statement issued by them on 15th January last and any other subject that may be brought up by the General Secretary at the instance of the Executive Council.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party will be held on the 7th March.—A. P.

OCCASION OF QUALIFIED
PRIVILEGE.MISS SLATER NOT ENTITLED TO
DAMAGES.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.
An interesting case was decided at Jubbulpore by the District Judge in which Dr. Miss Slater, Lady Superintendent of Elgin Hospital, claimed Rs. 25,000 damages against 14 members of the District Council for defamation arising out of a resolution which said the Council was unable to consider the question of increasing its grant because Miss Slater's behaviour towards Indians was very bad and about which Indians generally and individually complained. The Judge found that the resolution was passed on the occasion of qualified privilege and also allegations in the resolution were not true but the plaintiff was not entitled to damages as there was no proof of malice. The Judge therefore held that the statements, though in excess of necessity and made recklessly, did not justify the inference that the defendants were actuated by malice, and statements were privileged and no damages were not entitled to damages.—A. P.

PLEA OF PUBLIC
INTERESTSHOLAPUR CORRESPONDENT'S
EVIDENCE."NAWA KAL" DEFAMATION
CASE.

Further evidence for defence was recorded in the "Nawa Kal" defamation case Tuesday, in which Mr. Dunes Khodga District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, has charged Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, editor of the "Nawa Kal" with defamation, in respect of a message sent to the Sholapur correspondent and published in the "Nawa Kal".

Mr. Walker of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Bhadrakaur, pleader. Rao Sahab Rajivraj Jagnath Sobhan a landed proprietor of Sholapur deposed that he was present at the public meeting held on October 31. The Collector, City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police were there. Dr. Mulye asked the audience to lay their case before the Collector. After some men had spoken Mulye got up and said that murders, thefts and riots were taking place in Sholapur and the Police Sahib (D.S.P.) was unable to stop them. This was because the Police Sahib had a Muslim mistress and through her several dealings and corruption he kept in. Others also spoke. They all asked for permission for the *rath* procession to go on. The City Magistrate spoke in English. His speech was translated into Marathi. He said that he was making inquiries on the spot and if he allowed any procession, it would be the *rath* procession. He asked them to open the shops and to get frightened.

DY. SUPERVISOR'S EXAMINATION.

After the examination of three more witnesses, Mr. C. P. Lokur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur came in a witness-box. He narrated the incidents of October 28 and said that hardly had the Hindu procession passed the Punjab Tal Mosque when the Muslims began to throw stones and soda water bottles on the Hindu. Witness who was on duty near the mosque had noticed the hostile attitude of Muslims long before the procession arrived near the mosque. He had reported it to the D.S.P. but he seemed not to pay any heed to it.

At this stage the Magistrate asked witness why the mosque was known as Punjab Talim Mosque. Witness answered that it was so called because there was a "Talim"—gymnasium close to the mosque. "Do the devotees go to the 'Talim' before going to the mosque?" asked the Magistrate. "They may as Cromwell said, 'Pray God but keep your powder dry'" said witness (laughter).

CORRESPONDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kamalakar Ramachandra Sumas the Sholapur correspondent of the "Nawa Kal" who sent the telegram, said his profession was that of spinning. He said was present at the meeting which took place in Sholapur on October 31 last and heard the speeches made there. He sent a telegram to "Nawa Kal" giving an account of what had happened at the meeting. He wrote his telegram in Marathi, which was translated into English by a Matriculate. He could not tell his name.

He said the public interest prompted him to despatch the telegram in question. Apart from what he heard at the meeting, he made no other inquiries as to the truth of the allegations he had reported in his telegram. The case was then adjourned till February 24.

ARREST OF RACE HORSE
OWNER.

MISSING ACCOUNTS BOOKS OF A BANK.

D. Andrade who is known in racing circles as Mr. Dan was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of two counterfeit receipt books of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Inspector Bull who put him said that Mr. J. Rabino of the French Bank had lodged a complaint with the police about the loss of the two books. In the course of their inquiries, the police arrested the accused on Friday last. It was alleged that one of the lost books was recovered by the police from a spot near the Mahim Channel which was pointed out by the accused.

Mr. Frank Oliveira who appeared for the accused applied for bail. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500 and a surety of life amount.

DEATH OF SIAMESE MINISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Washington.—The Siamese Minister Navarath has died of tuberculosis at Saranah Lake and after cremation his ashes will be taken to Siam.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

London.—The death is announced of Doctor William Bateson.
Telgram.—In order to encourage motor and non-motor transport the Majlis has abolished the road tolls levying instead the vehicle license tax also on imports and exports.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

ALL ABOUT A CASTE FEAST.

WILL SHIVRATRI FEAST BE HELD THIS YEAR?

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kaji.)
Thakoredas Atmaram Ghandhi and
others Plaintiffs.

vs.
Gangadas Nagindas Fadia and
others Defendants.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs for an order restraining the 1st defendant from exercising the functions of the President of the Visha and Dasa Lad community and from receiving the interest of the funds of the caste in the hands of the Accountant-General. The suit was filed by one section of the Visha and Dasa Lad community against the other for certain declarations and other reliefs. The plaintiffs claimed to represent all the Dasa Lad Banias of Bombay and all the Visha Lads except the Khambati, Agri, Damani and Petladi sections. The defendants represented the latter. In 1890 all the sections united and formed one caste and a caste fund was started. In November, 1924, a meeting of the caste was held for electing a Managing Committee as well as the President and the Secretary. Under a scheme framed in 1890 the Committee was to consist of 7 persons appointed by the caste consisting of 2 persons from Cambay, one from Thana, one from Daman, one from Surat, one from Petlad and the last a Dasa Lad. The President was to be elected by the caste out of these 7 persons. At the meeting of the caste aforesaid, there was a proposal for the appointment of the 1st defendant as President. An amendment was moved that the 2nd plaintiff Nagindas be elected President. Thereupon, the 2nd defendant moved a further amendment to the effect that the first amendment for the election of Nagindas as President was out of order since according to the constitution of the caste in force the appointments of President and Secretary should be restricted to the persons belonging to the sections represented by the defendants. This second amendment was carried by a majority, but the first amendment for the appointment of Nagindas as President was not put to the meeting at all and the original proposition for appointing the 1st defendant Gangadas was put to the vote and carried. The plaintiffs denied that the constitution of the caste required that the appointment of the Secretary and President should be restricted to the persons belonging to the Khambati, Agri, Damani and Petladi sections. The plaintiffs contended that the appointment of the 1st defendant as President was invalid. Several meetings of the caste were held subsequently, which, however, all ended in uproar and mutual assaults. The plaintiffs claimed that all the persons of the caste were eligible for election as President and Secretary. They contended that the amendment at the meeting of November, 1924, to the effect that those officers were restricted to persons belonging to the sections represented by the defendants was irregular and *ultra vires*; that the election of the 1st defendant was invalid. The plaintiffs further alleged that among the functions of the President, one was to receive the interest of the caste funds deposited with the Accountant-General under a decree of the High Court, dated 19th September, 1912, for the purpose of giving the annual Shivratra feast to the caste. The said feast was now held every two years, but a feast of the caste was to be held on Friday, the 19th instant. The plaintiffs submitted that the 1st defendant not being the validly appointed President, was not entitled to receive the interest and manage the feast and should be restrained from doing so.

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs represented the sections which they claimed to represent. There were several sections which were not represented by the plaintiffs. The defendants denied that there was any scheme, rules or constitution of the caste as alleged by the plaintiffs. The appointments of the Managing Committee were made according to the custom of the caste according to which only members of those sections of the caste between which inter-marriage was permitted and who submitted to the authority of the Bombay caste as supreme were alone eligible to the office of President. The only sections of the caste among whom inter-marriage was allowed, were those represented by the defendants. They contended that the 1st defendant was the duly elected President and was entitled to discharge all the functions of the President as such. The President merely collected the interest accumulated with the Accountant-General and handed it to the Committee for arranging the feast.

Sir Chimanlal Satalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for defendants 1 to 7 to show cause.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing Counsel held that since the appointment of the 1st defendant as President was challenged, the only course to be adopted until the suit was decided would be either to postpone the feast until after the decision of the suit or if the caste wanted the feast to be held on the occasion of the Shivratra then the Managing Committee might receive the interest from the Accountant-General or the expenses for the feast might for the time being be defrayed by letting the necessary money from a member of the community who was willing to advance the money as a loan or that no feast be held at all. The Court directed that in no event should the President be allowed to have anything to do with this money.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 985.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1030.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1015.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 150.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 27 7/8.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 124.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Febr. 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30—15/16. Steady.

London, Febr. 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 7/8.

Closing Tone of Silver—India bought; business small; closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

Bars bought £150,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16.

Fes. Demand 960.
American Dollars 27 7/8.
Hongkong Dollars 160.
Shanghai 203 1/2.
Japan 122 1/2.
Singapore 150.

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTS—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Febr. 8.

Stockholm 18.16.
Christiania 23.95.
Amsterdam 12.13.
Switzerland 25.23.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo were delivered in London on 8th instant.

London, Febr. 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 13.100.
Exchange on London in Germany 2042 3/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.84.
New York, Febr. 8.

Demand Bills 48.60.6.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Sovereigns Ready 13.7-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 60-10-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60-8-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60-4-0.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 34-10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 80-15.
Silver forward d. 30-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought cash and sold forward. China was a buyer at lower rate. Underdone is steeper but buyers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Ready—21/4.
Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 21/4. At 6 p.m. 21/4.

Vaidia Chitor:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 0/6.

Vaidia Chitor:—Opening 1/6.

Tone Market: Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Ready:—69/10.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 69/8. Highest 69/9. At 6 p.m. 69/8.

Vaidia Chitor:—69/4. Highest 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/4.

Vaidia Fagan:—Opening 0/10/0.

Vaidia Chitor:—Opening 0/1/0.

Tone Market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Febr. 8.

Hongkong £127 1/2.

Chartered Bank £21 1/2.

National Bank £47.

P. and O. Bank £9 5/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S WARNING.

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

An official communique states:—
In one of its issues of December last, a Lahore paper published a most obscene advertisement. Proceedings under Section 292 Indian Penal Code were thereupon instituted against the Printer, Publisher and Editor of the paper who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. Government was obliged to take this step as a warning to newspapers against publication of obscene advertisements. Government is very anxious to stop such advertisements in the public interest and hopes Editors will realise the necessity of censoring advertisements before issue.—A. P.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSN.

INDIAN BRANCH FORMED.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

There was a joint meeting of the members of both the Houses of Central Legislature this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Patel, in the Assembly Chamber. Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the adoption of the committee's recommendation for the formation of Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Sir Alexander Muddiman seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Presidents of both the Houses will be Chairmen of the branch. A provisional Committee was formed and Mr. S. C. Gupta Secretary of the Branch, will draft rules and regulations.

After the Council of State dispersed to-day, Sir Howard d'Egville addressed the members on the advantages of forming Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Sir Dinsha Wacha moved the adoption of the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Assembly and the Hon. Mr. V. Ramadass seconded it. The motion was adopted amidst applause and Sir Howard was thanked for his labours.—A. P.

AGAINST FORMATION OF MINISTRY.

NAGPUR, Feb. 9.

Mr. Abhyankar, M. L. A., informs the Associated Press that a false report about his opinions regarding acceptance of Ministry is being circulated. He says that he was, and is still, of opinion that Ministry should not be formed.—A. P.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

9th February 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 30th Jan.

	1925	1926
Calcutta	2582	1971
Bombay	169702	163132
Karachi	54432	45009
Madras	1579	106
Rangoon	2296	—
Tuticorin	Nil	Nil
Total	230591	211818

EXPORTS
Week ending 30th Jan.

	1925	1926
Calcutta	Nil	Nil
Bombay	165826	87037
Karachi	100065	70932
Madras	1949	1271
Rangoon	2769	5152
Tuticorin	Nil	395
Total	270907	—

to 23rd Jan.

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 30th Jan.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	21928	20031
Bombay	146056	1217643
Karachi	590005	389087
Madras	50467	1059
Rangoon	3750	1271
Tuticorin	10003	11
Total	2146769	1841830

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 8th Feb. 1st Sept. to 8th Feb.

	1925	1926
5206	4210	32420
80272	80272	—

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 1st Feb.

	1925	1926
United Kingdom	Nil	1023
Continents	7691	6051
China	6604	Nil
Japan	16523	23589
Bombay	5278	3542
U. S. A.	100	Nil
Total	32206	33183

1st Sept. to 1st Feb.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	9728	8001
Continents	140475	109868
China	28445	300
Japan	96992	31189
Bombay	27541	86607
U. S. A.	3380	1690
Total	205329	236655

DR. TAGORE AT DACCA.

NO SUCCESS THROUGH SUPPLICATION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore reached Dacca yesterday and was presented with an address by the Dacca Municipality and people's Association. The poet in a joint reply said he had advocated that never would success or salutation come through supplication and beggary and he wanted people to believe that the country only belonged to him who would win it through service and self-sacrifice. At the same time he would ask them to give unto others something out of India's inexhaustible store of wealth.

India in the past had recognised this supreme function and had carried her gifts across the seas and mountains to distant lands. It was certainly not for them to say now that their resources had run to an end and they were to-day bankrupts and beggars. He had faith in amplitude of India's wealth and in India's age hallowed hospitality and he had therefore dared to set up in the name of India and on India's behalf a guest house for all travellers who might come so that they might rest themselves there and drink at India's eternal springs.

The poet also urged that the language of political gatherings ought to be vernacular so that the general public might have access to the proceedings and thus might political consciousness be roused.—A. P.

C. P. AND MILITARY TRAINING.

STRONG PLEA FOR COMPULSION.

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

The physical and Military Training Committee appointed by the C. P. Government under the presidency of Mr. Wills, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, examined Lieut-Col. P. K. Chitale, Civil Surgeon, Chhindwara, who was in favour of introducing in Colleges organized physical training to those who were physically fit.

Witness considered it desirable to introduce some form of military drill and training in schools and colleges. He considered it desirable to establish shooting clubs for the benefit of schools and colleges. Shooting clubs should be started in the matriculation class for pupils who had attained the age of 18. Enlistment should be made compulsory. Witness stated that enlistment in the University Corps should be made compulsory to those who might be found physically fit for enlistment.

Another witness, Mr. A. G. Dix, Deputy Director of Public Instruction C. P. stated that the present arrangements in High Schools for organized physical training etc. were satisfactory. The witness was opposed to the introduction of military training in High Schools and Colleges whether on Voluntary or compulsory basis. He supported the formation of a volunteer corps. He believed shooting clubs would offer excellent form of amusement, but he was opposed to attaching these clubs to school or college organisations.

Mr. Dix was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the non-official members.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Report of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 31st December, 1925:—

Large purchases of Sterling by Government from the Exchange Banks, coupled with a poor demand for trade purposes, resulted in the money market being well supplied with funds throughout the half-year. The Bank Rate stood at 4 per cent. until the 24th September when, on trade conditions improving somewhat, it was raised to 5 per cent., and was further raised to 6 per cent. on the 3rd December when the demand for cotton finance began to make itself felt.

The average rate for the half-year was 4.701.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 38,25,044-8-8, which, with Rs. 21,97,874-8-2 brought forward from the half-year ended 30th June, 1925, made a total of Rs. 60,22,919-0-10. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

Rs. a. p.

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax	45,00,000 0 0
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000 0 0
3. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	10,22,919 0 10
Total Rs.	60,22,919 0 10

Since the publication of the Report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1925, fifteen new Branches have been opened, viz., Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Chapra, Asansol, Jharia, Jhansi, Kowrah, Aligarh, Gorra, Raichur, Sitapur, Jalna, Ambala Cantt., Raisina (Delhi) and Shillong. This completes the Bank's undertaking to Government to open 100 Branches within five years of the inception of the Bank.

IDENTIFICATION OF VOTER.

NOT A MERE FORMALITY.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice, dismissed the revisional application of Syed Raza Hussain, a prominent citizen of Banda who was convicted by the Magistrate of Banda making false identification of a voter during the last council elections and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 which was upheld on appeal. It appears the accused was a polling agent and during polling he identified a voter when the voter was not the person described.

His Lordship in dismissing the application remarked strongly on one of the pleas put forward by counsel for the accused that identification at elections was a mere formality. Sir Grimwood said that sooner such an idea was swept out of the minds of agents and candidates the better. Identification is meant to be a safeguard against false personation and dishonesty during elections.—A. P.

INDIA'S RIVALS IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

RACE BETWEEN LANCAHIRE AND JAPAN.

The cotton industry of Japan is growing at a remarkably rapid rate. In 1905, it is stated in the "International Cotton Bulletin", the members of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association had 1,426,594 cotton spindles and 8,140 looms. In 1924 these mills reported a total of 4,870,232 spindles and 64,225 looms. The mill consumption of raw cotton increased from 846,000 bales of 500 lb. each in 1905 to 1,938,000 in 1924.

During both years over 50 per cent. of the cotton consumed was Indian and about 30 per cent. American. In 1924 the balance included 117,000 bales of Chinese, 72,000 of Egyptian, 41,000 of Korean, and 16,000 of other cotton. During 1924 the yarn output of the Japanese mills totalled 2,072,317 bales.

The greatest expansion of the Japanese cotton industry has occurred in its weaving branch. The output of cotton cloth in the weaving establishments of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has advanced from less than 115,000,000 yards in 1905 to 1,031,000,000 in 1924.

The extent to which Japan is encroaching upon the British business in cotton yarn in India is indicated by the Official statistics of Indian foreign trade. They show that during the fiscal year ended March, 1925, India imported 55,907,000 lb. of cotton yarn, of which Japan supplied 32,323,000 and the United Kingdom 20,759,000.

BIG AMERICAN CROP.

Mr. Arno S. Pearce, the General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, writing in the "International Cotton Bulletin", says it is likely that the present season's crop of American cotton will nearly reach the record crop of 1914. In the latter year, according to the Bureau of Census of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, 16,134,330 bales were grown. The next largest crop—15,692,701 bales—was in the year 1911.

"The consumption of American cotton throughout the world last year," Mr. Pearce says, "was 131 million bales. This year it may reach at the most 144 million bales, as serious increases can take place only in the United States of America and in Great Britain. Cheap cotton will no doubt increase Lancashire's turnover, though it must be borne in mind that fully five months have gone during which the working week for most of the Lancashire mills using American cotton was only 391 hours, and the trade certainly does not warrant an increase in these hours at the present time."—"Morning Post."

THE KING OF ALL TONICS. ANANGA PROBHA

Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the relative capacity for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs. 10 for 4 fluid ounce, 30 Pills. An external liniment has got no equal in regenerating stimulating the nerves and by increasing the strength of the seminal fluids. Price Rs. 15 for one bottle.

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Physicians praise De Witt's Pills, and chemists recommend them because they know they are made under ideal conditions by patent machinery, and they are never touched by hand. The formula, plainly printed on every box, also proves that De Witt's Pills contain no animal fats or any harmful or habits forming drugs. They are suitable for use by both young and old of all races and all climates and they never fail to do good.

Take De Witt's Pills for rheumatic pains in any part of your body, and in a few hours your pain will disappear. You will also feel stronger, brighter and better in every way, because De Witt's Pills will cleanse and strengthen your urinary organs. For this reason they are invaluable to those suffering from constitutional weakness brought on by excesses or neglect. Chemists everywhere sell De Witt's Pills at a very moderate price, or a trial box will be sent free of charge to readers who write to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Dept. B.C.B. The Laboratories, East Croydon, England. Enclose 1/- Anna stamp for postage and mention this paper.

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"SHANKS"

World Renowned Sanitary Ware, Machinery, "Masterpiece," Elec. Motors, Bath fittings, etc., etc.



CART WHEELS

Price per pair 4 feet Diameter Rs. 50/-



Same design as is used by Government Ordnance Department. The Navos are of cast iron with detachable tapered bushes duly machined. Spokes and Fellows are of strong wood and a broad tyre is shrunk on and bolted. Axle to suit above Rs. 10 extra.

For further particulars write to:—
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CAUSE OF WARS.

MR. PONSONBY ON "HUMBUG AND HYPOCRISY"

At a meeting summoned by the London Council for the Prevention of War in mail week, with Mr. Arthur Boucher, in the chair, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the late Labour Government, said politicians decided that the time had come for another war, and blew the bugle, and declared that "Your King and country need you." The system rested on humbug and hypocrisy.

Occasion for war? There had been far more since 1918 than in the seven years which preceded the Great War, but the politicians would not declare a war until the people who had to fight in it had forgotten the latest war.

In Sheffield, his own constituency, they were devising a new tank, impenetrable to projectiles, and in the adjoining factory they were devising projectiles to penetrate it! The one body which gave him no active support in his peace crusade, was the Church of England. What was the good of an annual Day of Remembrance if for the other 364 days of the year the memory of the horrors of war was ignored?

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and I were responsible for the Russian settlement. But we forgot the film operators, and nobody gave me the Garter! Russia is cast out of the comity of European nations, and is turning to Asia; China is against us; India is restive; we have made foes in Turkey. Although the Locarno Pact was magnificently stage-managed, its spirit is confined to those who took part in it. What about the relations between France and the Riffs, what about the relations between Great Britain and Russia?"

Mr. Ponsonby's final counsel to his hearers was: "If the Governments won't get together and stop making armaments, then it is up to the peoples to refuse to use them."

STRANGE NEW IRISH SECT.

MR. MACSWINEY IS A "FAINT AND MARTYR"

A Dublin report says there has arrived there a gentleman sent from Louisiana, U.S.A., by the governing body of a new church called "Eurekists" to "write up" the story of the life and death of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, who has been chosen as the "Lord and Martyr" of their sect.

It appears that the promoters of the new church feel that the recognised heads of existing churches are "too remote," and for this reason they have resorted to a more modern head, the choice falling on Terence MacSwiney, former Lord Mayor of Cork, who died in Brixton Prison after a prolonged hunger strike.

In the new religion it appears that Irishmen and Irish-Americans, by virtue of their nationality, are to have the privilege of being members. Under oath, members are required to devote one-seventh of their worldly goods to the service of the church, in connection with which a bank and a daily newspaper are to be established.

Initiation will take place in the Lake of Pontchartrain, Louisiana, and the church is to be formally opened on Good Friday. In its buildings the Turkish Mosque style is to be adopted.

MR. SURVE AND MARWARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the report of a meeting of the Marwari Sammilan published in your issue of the 8th February under the heading "Marwari Sammilan's Protest," let me note with regret that the said Sammilan has thought fit to pass a resolution behind my back and without hearing me. It is entirely untrue that I referred to the whole of the Marwari community; and I emphatically deny that I said certain unreasonable and undesirable things pertaining to it. The charge against me is so very vague and general that there is hardly any necessity to answer it; but in order to avoid misunderstanding that is likely to arise let me produce here the resolution I moved at the Parel Conference: "In order to check the malpractice of Pathans and other unscrupulous money-lenders resulting in exploitation and molestation of the ignorant working-class people, this Conference strongly recommends the Bombay Government to introduce legislation on the lines of the Registration of Money-lenders' Bill in the Punjab Council." I have also sent the following resolution for the next session of the Council: "This Council recommends to Government to introduce legislation for the registration of money-lenders in order to check the malpractice of Pathans and other unscrupulous money-lenders resulting in the exploitation and molestation of the ignorant working-class people."

The terms of the resolutions are so plain that they do not require any comment.—Yours, etc.,
A. N. SURVE, M.L.C.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

WITHOUT KNIFE OR INJECTION

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WANTED A DENTAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL.

In connection with the Baby Week which opened yesterday in Bombay the following appeal on behalf of the dental section of the Organising Committee is addressed by Dr. Modi to the public of the city:—

Citizens of Bombay, one more year has passed and Bombay still is in the same disgraceful dental condition in which we have hitherto found her. And what is that condition? That according to what statistics are available about 35-75 per cent. of our school-children are suffering from dental troubles; that according to those who are competent enough to speak, as big if not bigger percentage of Bombay's manhood is also suffering from these troubles; that there is no means whatsoever existing to combat the prevalence of this evil. That there are only about 75 dentists (95 per cent. of whom are unqualified men) to supply the dental wants of 12 lakhs of Bombay's population; that there is not one single Dental School and Hospital to give free dental relief to Bombay's poor, and to give dental education to its sons. Such is the dismal and disgraceful condition in which we find Dentistry today in Bombay. That you have tolerated and still tolerate such condition in this 20th century; that you tolerate such dental condition after about 80 years of medical education, is a sad commentary on Bombay's spirit of public charity.

Your Bombay is known for its charity, and of it "Hindi Punch" once said: "Charity, thy name is Bombay." But I feel that by tolerating such dental condition so long, Bombay has proved unworthy of that tribute. By your culpable neglect of this important branch of medicine, you stand condemned, and it is up to you to bestir yourselves to wipe off that awful stigma on your fair name. To that, do I hear you say "What can we do to remove that stigma." Two ways can help you to do it. The first is to appeal to the spirit of charity of Bombay's wealthy sons. Surely Bombay's soul is not so dead that it cannot produce one single man from amongst its Patels, Petits, Jesibhoys, Readmonies, Currimbhoy Brahmins, Sassons, Tejapals, and Morajis, to help you wipe off that stigma by mending this dental condition. Let one of them come forward to endow a Dental School and Hospital, and this dismal dental condition will soon be righted. If your rich men fail you (but I refuse to believe that they will) there is your "right" which you have so woefully neglected for so long.

You are entitled to the help from the State (Government of Bombay) the custodian of Bombay's education and medical relief. In its present head H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson you have a generous dispenser of medical relief, and in his consort you have a sympathetic and kind god-mother of your children. Tell them that their efforts at medical relief and protection of children will bear no fruit if they will not keep pure the mouths—the very gate-ways of life of your children. And the sure way to do it is by establishing a Dental School and Hospital.

Wake up Bombay, the moment is very opportune for demanding this much too delayed and badly needed institution. Demand it, and it will soon be yours.

ELECTORAL ROLLS OF LEGISLATURES.

HINTS TO INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES.

The existing names of income-tax assesses on the electoral rolls of the three legislative bodies, i.e. the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, will not be retained unless proof is produced by the assesses of their having been assessed to income tax during and for the year preceding that in which the new or amended roll is being prepared. The correct procedure, as laid down by the Government of India, in order to obtain that proof is, writes the Director of Information, as follows:—

An income tax assesse if he wishes to have his name included in an electoral roll should normally get his name entered himself and it is open to him to produce a demand notice in order to satisfy the authorities preparing the roll that he is an assesse. Where an assesse does not desire to produce a demand notice—which indicates the amount of his total annual income—he can obtain from the Commissioner of Income Tax, free of charge, a certificate to the effect either that he is an assesse or that he is assessed above a certain limit of income. A certificate of payment will also be issued if the assesse does not wish to present his income tax receipt.

PRIZE OF DELHI COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

The "Hindustan Times," commenting on the scheme of the Prize of Delhi Committee, under the caption "Need for action," says:—

"The scheme for the encouragement of the Indian Government formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee is an assertion of the nation's urgent need. It has an added importance as a determined protest against a scheme for the supposed encouragement of Indian art kept for years a secret by the Government of India. The secret scheme, if it had been sanctioned, would have cost the country no less than Rs. 48,32,000. It contained, besides extravagant suggestions about the decorations at New Delhi, the fantastic proposal of 'European visitors' being given Rs. 15,000 for working artistic 'problems.'"

The proposals in the scheme of the Prize of Delhi Committee contain nothing that is not immediately practicable. And we venture to point out to Members of the Central and Local Legislatures the national importance of the future of Indian Art

SIR DINSHAW PETIT ON PERSIA.

HOW PARSIS CAN HELP REGENERATION.

In the course of his speech at the celebration of the 36th anniversary of Manekji Limji Hataria, the great Parsi who worked for forty years at the amelioration of his co-religionists in Persia, presided over by Sir Dinshaw Manekji, Bart., Mr. G. K. Nariman stressed the fact that it was a sign of the times that while it used formerly to take days and months to be granted an audience of the assistant of the Deputy of the Shah-in-Shah, in today's regenerated Iran a wire by himself to the Premier Farroqi was replied in business-like despatch and oriental courtesy intimating that the coronation of Reza Shah would take place at the end of April. He pointed to the circumstances that the Imperial Bank of Persia had for its president, Sir Hugh Barnes, and that instead of making wild and impotent attacks on the British it was possible without overlooking the faults of the British they should take wise advantage of the financial hold which the latter had on Persia.

Mr. Nariman placed before the meeting an extract of a communication from Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrokh which stated that the Archaeological Society of Persia had changed their mind with regard to the contemplated statue of Firdausi, and that it was now proposed to erect a suitable mausoleum over the grave of the renowned poet. Mr. Nariman, however, urged that it would unmistakably redound to the credit of Muslim Persia if it adhered to the original view and placed before the non-Muslim public a striking instance of their appreciation of the patriot-poet in a manner which showed that modern Iran was above trivialities of creed and obsolete dogma.

Mr. Faredun Dadachanji eloquently appealed to the President that the sum equivalent to about Rs. 10 lakhs which was at the disposal of himself and his philanthropic sister might be allocated to charitable purposes in Persia. Solicitor, Mr. Irani, estimated at nearly a crore of rupees the charitable institutions from Calcutta to Bandra, founded by the Parsis for cosmopolitan purposes. He urged that now the schools at Teheran founded by Zoroastrians and availed of by liberal-minded Muslims about which Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrokh had written also to his friend, Mr. Nariman, be not allowed to languish for lack of funds.

Sir Dinshaw Petit in a speech of shrewd humour suggested that only the interest of endowments for benevolent purposes in Persia should be remitted to that country. He also pointed to the great difficulty of arriving at truth regarding the circumstances in Persia and expressed his willingness to help the old country in every possible direction not only as the President of the Amelioration Society but as a well-wisher of the Zoroastrian Anjuman and the Iran League.

Mr. Phiroz Guzdar in thanking the President for sacrificing his invaluable time to preside on the occasion emphatically urged that just as his ancestors had fostered the mill industry in India Sir Dinshaw should inaugurate mill industry in Persia to the concrete advantage on the one hand of the Persians and of the Parsis on the other.

URAN EXHIBITION AWARDS.

The following is the list of the names of the recipients of medals and certificates given by the organiser of the Konkani District Arts and Crafts Exhibition Pirwari (Uran) held on 28th ultimo:—

Special Medals.—Mrs. Ratanbai Pawade Indian Association, Bombay; Phadke's Fine Art, Bombay; Munshi Mohmed Anwar Pakaj, Fine Art Paper Work, Bombay; Mother of Pearl Factory, Malabar, Bengal; Nanyang Gokuldas Bombay for Vahadarsan; M. S. Pathan Salt Pans and Agar. I Class.—Calcutta Horn Manufacturing Coy., Jarialwa Building, Bombay-4; Doss Bros., Silk House, Murshidabad; G. Ghose Til Oil Manufacturing Special Coy., Bengal; Bengal Commercial Agency, Sutar Chawl, Bengal; Murari Mohan Ghose Soap Merchant, Lamington Road, Bombay; Mangal Devalpalrao Coy. Enamelled Goods Factory Multan; G. A. Tungker Glass Art, Bombay; Otoma Cooker Coy., Bombay; F. M. Toongker Fine Glass Maker; H. Gyas Wooden Works, Uran.

II Class.—Uran Needle Work—Mary Innes DeSouza; Miss Nalkhande; Miss Bhaji Certificate; Miss Tungker; M. S. Parker Bombay; Miss Dr. Khalkhatay, Bombay; Amin Nursury, Bombay; Miss Mukha Needle Works; Murage & Co., Soap Factory, Parel; The Industrial Home for Blind—Bombay; Ragho Ram and Sons, Jewellers, Shrinagar; Button Manufacturing Co., Simla; M. H. Pasote Fire Works, Bombay.

III Class.—Rustomji & Coy., Tile Manufacturers, Mora; Mrs. Kaji Amiruddin Pashan Needle Works, Uran; A. A. Rahiman Wooden Goods Bombay; A. A. Thakur Wooden Art, Uran; A. J. Tungker Tin Art, Uran; Mahaduo Kosar Brass Works Roha—Asthani.

IV Class.—Baboo Lohar Iron Works, Uran; Fisherman Boat Makers Karanja Uran and Mora Uran; Arjun Kalyan Kumbhar Earthen Pot Works, Uran; Kumbhar Circle; Basket Maker.

A certificate of merit was also granted for the fruits and flowers from the garden of Mr. Dossabhai Hormusji Bhiwandivala, Uran.

which is at present attacked and threatened by alien and vested interests. The questions in the Assembly on this subject show no doubt the recognition by it; members of the importance of the issue. But the future of Indian Art requires something more definite and effective than comments or questions about the irresponsible activities of an individual or two. And, we suggest that no time should be lost in action being taken to secure immediate and practical consideration at the hands of the Government for the Prize of Delhi proposals which have won support from eminent men and institutions both here and in England.



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SHIRALA MURDER APPEAL.

MR. AZAD IN NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.
The appearance of Mr. Azad, the well-known Barrister of the Bombay Bar, in the Court of the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Messrs. Halifax and Kotwal, drew a large crowd of members of the local Bar and public when appeals in the Shirala murder case were taken up. Mr. Azad along with Mr. Yusuf Sherif, Barrister, argued the case and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day. This is an appeal by eleven out of twenty accused. On 23rd September last, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, the young leader of Shirala Hindus, was brutally done to death in open bazaar by twenty Muslims. Members of the Legislative Council, vakils of the High Court, zamindars were called by the Government and deposed to contrary statements. Over one hundred witnesses were examined and the trial lasted over three weeks.

Mr. Barr, after a long and anxious consideration, acquitted nine of the accused including Nizamuddin, the rival leader of the Muslims, and convicted the others on the minor charge of culpable homicide. This was construed as a virtual victory for the Muslims.

The local Government has appealed against the acquittal and also those who were convicted. There were lively passage-at-arms between counsel and the judge during the course of arguments and the packed Court-house was treated to an eloquent and learned discussion.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Dibrugarh. A fresh disturbance is advancing through Persia. Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about eight thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twenty-one hours eleven minutes yesterday.

MADRAS AND EXCISE.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN 20 YEARS.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

There was an interesting discussion in the Madras Council on the report of the Excise Advisory Committee appointed by the Local Government to make recommendations on Excise Reform. The report was placed before the Council last month and Government in accordance with their undertaking gave the House an opportunity at the beginning of the present session to discuss it and move resolutions before finally passing orders.

Mr. Satyanarathi moved the first resolution recommending to Government that they should declare their policy to be total prohibition of manufacture, consumption or sale of alcoholic liquor and that they should take immediate steps specifically to bring about total prohibition.

Other resolutions while recommending that total prohibition should be the declared policy of Government dealt with the steps to be taken in direction of reform, asked for a period to be prescribed for the attainment of the goal, recommended that Government should explore with the assistance of a committee of the House financial resources available for gradually recouping the loss of excise revenue and also that the goal be worked up by definite stages as early as possible.

An amendment moved by a member of the Opposition that ten years be prescribed as the period was lost by a large majority, while another prescribing twenty years as the time limit was carried, in face of Government's opposition.

Another amendment moved by a member of the depressed classes that no shops selling toddy arrack or beer should be located in or within two furlongs of cheries or other localities inhabited by depressed classes or factories, was carried.

The discussion on the main resolution was not finished when the Council rose for the day.

HINDU SABHA AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

At question time one member interpellated Government whether they had issued a circular to the effect that Government servants shall not become members of the Hindu Mahasabha. The reply was that certain instructions had been issued which being confidential Government did not propose to publish.—A. P.

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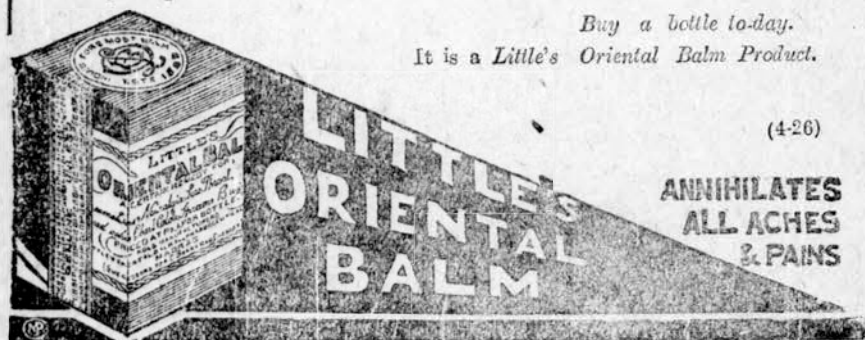
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